THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI—No 63. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

PRESIDENT GRANT.

His Expected Nominations to Office —The Pennsylvania and New York States—The Executive Called upon to Thwart the Politicians.

The Pennsylvania Appointments.

The N. Y. *Herald* published yesterday morning the following Washington correspondence:

It is expected that, should nothing occur to change the present determination of the President, a large number of nominations will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. It is given out with a sort of semi-official authority, that among the nominations settled upon are General Dent, the President's brother in law, for Collector of Customs at San Francisco; O. S. Grant, a brother of the President, for Collector of Customs at Chicago; Judge Pettis, of Pennsylvania, a member of the last House, for Governor of New Mexico; James M. Ashley, of Ohio, for Governor of Montana, together with the names heretofore mentioned in connection with the chief Federal offices in New York city. In addition to the names already mentioned for Naval Officer of New York is that of General James Watson Webb, who has come to the conclusion that diplomacy is not a paying institution after all. The slate for Pennsylvania is more nearly complete than that for any other State, but it remains to be seen whether the delegation can agree among themselves. The majority of the members of the House from Pennsylvania are opposed to the Collector of Customs, J. N. Marks, who was appointed by Johnson, and confirmed just before the close of the last Congress. Cameron, however, is his friend, and he announces his determination of keeping him in at all hazards. Dr. Wilmer Worthington, a member of the State Senate, is set down for Surveyor of the Port. W. J. P. White, an old Whig, who was Postmaster of Philadelphia under General Taylor, is the only prominent candidate for Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia. The directorship of the Mint has been tendered to ex Governor Pollock. Mr. Bingham is to remain Postmaster of Philadelphia. General Baxter, who is an old soldier, is not to be disturbed in the position of Naval Officer at Philadelphia, which he now holds. There is a lively contest going on for the fat office of United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. Forney is urging the claims of a cousin of his, named George Lauman, a whisky merchant of Philadelphia; John A. Hiestand, of Lancaster, is also named. He is Cameron's man, and is supported by Senator Scott, besides having a large majority of the members from the eastern section of the State on his papers. The Pennsylvania delegation hold another caucus to-morrow, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed at the first caucus to wait upon the President and ascertain to what extent he would allow Republican members of the delegation in Congress to control the appointments in the State, and also to agree, if that be possible, upon the candidates for the chief offices.

On Saturday, says the *Tribune's* Washington writer, a prominent Pennsylvania Congressman called on the President, and was favored with an interview, during which the Congressman asked General Grant if it were true that he would consult no one on any of the appointments. The President seemed happy to have the opportunity to state that the stories to that effect were untrue. He said that he had so far made but very few appointments, and because most of them were men of his own personal choice, the story alluded to had arisen. He had established a system governing appointments, to which he intends strictly to adhere. All applications for office must come to him through his Secretaries; their endorsement will receive first attention. He prefers that they select their own men. He will hold them responsible, and consequently he wishes them to have every advantage in the selection of their subordinates. He thinks that the Congressmen should be consulted, as they are the proper persons to judge of the wants of their respective localities, but by consultation he does not mean that Congressman shall dictate to and command him.

President Grant Called on to Break the Slate of Politicians.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

It is something to know that Grant realizes that months ago the offices were parcelled out so as to put up one cique and their followers and put down another and their followers. The people rely on him to break up this sort of thing, and nothing will do it so effectually as steering clear of cliques and rings entirely, and selecting for the offices sound and capable Republicans outside of the combinations that are striving to secure the offices as political rewards, the special fitness of particular persons for the stations assigned to them in the allotment being about the last thing thought of. The business of making "slates," otherwise apportioning the offices has been going on for some time. These slates President Grant and his Cabinet are expected to ratify at sight. But we hope and believe they will do nothing of the kind. It is this sort of thing that has robbed the Treasury of two hundred millions of the internal revenue annually for the last three years; and if perpetuated will defeat the policy foreshadowed in the inaugural. We feel certain that our new President is fully determined to break up this system; and we venture to tell him that, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the only way to do it is to adopt the same course in filling the offices, from high to low, that he followed in selecting his Cabinet. Let him break every slate that is presented to him, and take time to find good and true men for the offices, outside of these combinations. A revenue officer, who is at the same time the leader or instrument of a clique, has plenty of chances to be blind to evasions and deliberate robberies; and too frequently is blind because to be sharp-sighted would injure the party or dissatisfy some influential leader whose friendship must be retained. In how many instances it is retained and a clique saved from injury at the expense of the public treasury, no one can tell, but we do know that not less than two hundred millions of dollars are annually stolen in this and kindred ways.

The people are expecting to see President Grant eradicate this sort of thing, root and branch. It is for this reason that they applaud so warmly the independent course he has pursued in selecting his Cabinet. They want to see him break every slate and all the offices with true Republicans, whose sole object will be to collect every dollar due to the Government, and will permit not a dollar to be stolen. To do this there will be no occasion for going outside of the Republican party. Heretofore, to a great extent the better men of the party have been excluded from official stations by the cliques. In fact, in Pennsylvania it has been reduced to such a system that none but the faithful have had the shadow of a chance. The favor of a few leaders has been absolutely essential to enable a man to obtain even the smallest office; and the whole system has been so corrupting that those who should hold the offices, as a general thing have felt constrained to stand back.

Now the masses of the Republicans of Pennsylvania—and we presume this is measurably true in other States—are looking to President Grant to emancipate them and the public service from this tyranny and corruption of cliquism. Its influence in every respect is pernicious. It corrupts politics and morals alike. In Pennsylvania it has inaugurated a race of small men for the public service. It has kept good men from participating, and repressed the ardor of thousands who otherwise would be recognized for their influence and give character to the State.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

What Will He Do With Himself in Tennessee?

A letter from Chattanooga to the Cincinnati *Commercial* contains the following:—

It is now definitely ascertained that A. J. will not go to Europe for the present, but will return to his old home at Greenville, the last of this week or the first of next. At least his friends at that point are making preparations to receive him about that time. "After that, what?" Why, about three speeches a day during the coming summer. The talk about his being president of a prospective railroad, and going to Europe to negotiate bonds, is, undoubtedly, allgammon, for that sort of employment does not agree with his natural tastes. As president of a railroad he could not revenge himself for the abuse heaped upon him by Brownlow and Stokes and a host of radical politicians in this State. To be sure, he might return to dead head them over his road, but that would not be the revenge that he likes. His great forte is to get up before a thousand or two of people, and express his private opinion of men and measures in plain English; and that he will do, so soon as he becomes rested, if we may believe those who have good ground for knowing. Whether he is a candidate or not will make very little difference; he will, undoubtedly, take the stump, and speak in nearly every county in the State during the coming summer, and the result will be seen in the August election. With the militia, high taxation and a forty million debt to carry, poor Stokes will have to face the lion under adverse circumstances; and if we may judge the future by the past, Billy will come out pretty well used up, for the "oldest inhabitants" say that Andy never stumped the State without leaving his competitor about two-thirds dead at the end of the race. But, in old Whig and Democrat times, they did not have franchise laws, test oaths, and like modern improvements. But, with Brownlow gone, Stokes whipped out, and Johnson roaming at will from one end of the State to the other, the franchise law will have to be strong, or it will fail to hold him.

GREELEY.

What the Tribune Philosopher Says of Female Suffrage.

In a recent lecture at Providence, R. I., Horace Greeley is reported to have said:—

In dealing with the shrill demand that all the political disabilities of womanhood be abolished, so that women shall vote and be voted for at elections, precisely as men are, I regard this as pre-eminently a question to be decided by women. Women have not participated at the ballot box or on the tented field, because they have chosen, and, I think, wisely chosen, not to do so. When the women of this entire free country shall desire to vote, the day of the enforcement is not far distant. If every woman in the republic were required at this hour to say, each for herself, Will you accept and exercise the right of suffrage with the resulting right to be chosen to and hold office, on condition that you be drawn to serve on juries, summoned to the aid of the sheriff in cases of exigency, warned out for training, and drafted out to fight indiscriminately with men? I do not believe that one woman in a hundred would sincerely answer yes. And this is the fair, practical way of putting the question. The right of suffrage is not properly a native privilege, but a high public trust; a trust which involves high and weighty obligations. It would not be fair nor just that a woman should vote to go into a desperate, bloody war, and then require the men alone to fight us out of it. She may not be allowed to assume a single function and exclude all the others. For my own part, having been a voter for thirty-seven years, accepting the right of suffrage as a high public trust, to be exercised for the benefit of the entire community, and after discharging that trust as well as my limited capacity would allow, I am entirely willing to relinquish it whenever I shall receive an honorable discharge from the service. If the women of our country say, with substantial unanimity, we will assume the reins of government, believing that we can rule better than you men, I, a weary, needy, dilapidated politician, worn out in the strife and in the toil of elections, would gladly step out and enjoy the quiet of home. If all of you are going to the polls, somebody will be wanted to stay at home and mind the children. I shall of course make some blunders at first, but be patient with me, and I shall live and learn. If I were to counsel the women in the premises I would advise them to try the experiment of voting on a moderate scale.

The Indian Policy.

The New York *Herald's* Washington writer says:—

The name of Colonel Parker, formerly of General Grant's staff, has been frequently mentioned in connection with the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In reply to a Western Senator, who was urging Parker's appointment, the President said that there was but one obstacle in the way, and that was that Colonel Parker, being an Indian, was not a citizen of the United States, and on that account he doubted his eligibility for the office. He added that he had got into one scrape about appointing a man who was ineligible to an office (A. T. Stewart), and he did not propose to repeat the mistake. General Sanborn, a member of the Indian Peace Commission, and a man who has had considerable experience among the Indians, is being pressed for Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He is violently opposed, however, by the Senators from the extreme West, who urge Grant to appoint a man who has had no previous connection with the Indians or the Indian Department. The President has informed these Senators that it is his purpose as far as he can to make a thorough reform in the management of Indian affairs. He says that his own experience as well as the united testimony of Generals Sherman and Sheridan has convinced him that a radical change ought to be made in the Indian policy of the Government.

Can it be Possible?

A French provincial paper, *L'Independant*, says there is now in the city of Paris a Frenchman, for many years a resident in Mexico, from whence he has just returned, who asserts that the Emperor Maximilian is not dead. According to his statement, when the unfortunate monarch fell under the fire of his executioners he was carried into a convent in order to be buried. But there one of the monks, the doctor of the community, examined the wounds and saw that the last spark of life had not yet deserted the body. With this belief, the charitable monk dressed the wounds, stopped the blood, applied the air pump to the lungs and galvanic battery to the nervous system, and was fortunate enough to bring life back again into the lifeless form of the Emperor. This Frenchman, says the *Independant*, gives the name of the village in which Maximilian is now concealed, awaiting the means of escaping the vigilance of the Mexicans. He, at the same time, shows a letter of credit, recently written, from the pen of that unfortunate monarch.

—Queen Victoria has become a patroness of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women.

—Levy, the hair-dresser of the Empress Eugénie, employs eighty persons, and is very wealthy.

—Rehndolf, the Prussian executioner, who has beheaded fifty persons, desires to quit the business.

NEW WINDSOR BANK ROBBERY.

How $125,000 were Stolen and a Portion Recovered—A Detective's Ingenuity—Resignation of Captain Young.

Says the N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning:—

On the night of the 23d of January last the New Windsor Bank of New Windsor, Carroll county, Maryland, was entered by burglars, and robbed of $125,000 worth of United States bonds, Southern State and railroad securities, and Maryland county and State bonds. Information of the affair was telegraphed to this and other cities, and the fact that a reward of 25 per cent. was offered for the recovery of certain of the negotiable bonds. Of course, all the detectives were on the *qui vive*, and search was made for the thieves and the plunder. Nothing was learned of the robbers until about three weeks ago, when Captain John S. Young, commanding the detective force of this city, received information through a private source that two men, who had a short time before hired a room in the vicinity of Exchange place and Broad street, were offering United States bonds at private sale at a price below their market value. There could be no question but that the bonds had been obtained in some dishonest manner. How to get at the bonds, however, was the question. The man who was endeavoring to sell them was only entrusted with one or two at a time, and it could be be taken into custody, as a matter of course his confederate would make off with the remainder. Finally, Captain Young hit upon the following plan:—He hired an office in the vicinity of the one occupied by the thieves, placed in it some furniture, and in the desk a quantity of counterfeit money. A trustworthy man was placed in charge, and negotiations were commenced. So well conducted were they that, in a comparatively short space of time the bargain was concluded, and on a certain day the bonds were to be delivered to the man (whose name is withheld, as he is not a member of the detective force). At the hour named, Captain Young, who, in the meantime, had told Detective James Irving that it was more than probable that he might need his services, accompanied by that officer, proceeded down town to the locality named. On the way down Isaac Edsall, an acquaintance of Captain Young, who has been on many occasions employed by the latter, was met, and invited to accompany them, which he consented to do.

The thieves were completely surprised. Detective Irving leaping through a window and seizing the arm of one of the men, who had drawn a pistol. The door was at the same moment dashed in by Captain Young and Edsall, and, after a brief struggle, the men were secured. The plan had succeeded to perfection. In the possession of the men were found $99,500 worth of negotiable bonds. The thieves were taken to Police headquarters, locked up, and in a day or two afterwards sent on to Carroll county, the bonds restored to the bank officers, and as a reward Captain Young received the sum of $16,000. A portion of this was given by Captain Young to persons who had aided him in working up the case. Captain Young says he had promised Irving $100, without knowing really what the case would prove to be, but on ascertaining the extent of the reward offered him $500. This the latter refused, declaring that he was entitled to more of the reward. Captain Young replied that as Irving had not had anything to do with working up the case, $500 was certainly a fair price for about two hours' work.

Irving still declined to receive the amount, and the matter was referred to the Board of Police Commissioners. Captain Young declared positively that he would not give up any more of the reward; that he had individually worked up the case, and had merely called on Irving to aid him in securing the men after the plot was ripe for execution. He argued that he could easily have called to his assistance two or three officers from the neighboring police station, who would have answered his purpose full as well.

On Saturday, the Police Commissioners reached their final decision, which was that Captain Young should turn over to them all moneys received by him since January 1. This Captain Young refused to do, and has accordingly made out his resignation, and will to-day hand it in to the Police Commissioners. It will undoubtedly be accepted. Captain Young has for several years past been at the head of the detective force of the Metropolitan Police, and has worked up many important cases, prominent among which are the celebrated Lord bond robbery, the Royal Insurance bond robbery, and many others of equal importance. His greatest feat, however, was the capture of the Rebel hotel-burners, Beale and Kennedy, who were afterwards hung on Governor's Island. He was a good officer, and the department will find it difficult to replace him.

Bancroft and Bismark.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The following correspondence between Mr. Bancroft and Count Bismark will undoubtedly be interesting to all of our readers:—

My Dear Count:—On Thursday, the 4th of March, Mr. Grant will be inaugurated as President of the United States. I shall be very happy if the Chancellor of the North German Confederation will do me the honor to dine at the American Legation on that day, at 6 o'clock. I remain, as ever, most respectfully and very truly yours, GEORGE BANCROFT.

BERLIN, Feb. 26, 1869.—My Dear Sir: Although as a rule I am unable, in my actual state of health and occupation, to accept invitations to dinner, I shall be glad to express my respect and admiration for the chief of that friendly nation of yours by joining your hospitable board on the 4th of March. Believe me, as ever, yours very sincerely, V. BISMARK.

His Excellency the Minister of the United States of America.

This is the first invitation Count Bismark has accepted since his return from Varzin, and it is another evidence of the good disposition towards our country for which he has always been noted, that the first departure from his rule is made to honor the commencement of Grant's administration.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 15.—The market for Beef Cattle was dull this week, and prices were lower. Sales of 1200 head at 9½@9¾ for prime, fair to good at 8@9 and common at 6@7c. ₩ lb., gross. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
60 Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 7¼@9, gr.
80, A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster co., 8@9. gr.
26, Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster co., 6@8¼ gr.
75, P. McFilen, Chesster co., 8@9, gr.
86, P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8@9¼ gr.
62, Jas S. Kirk, Chester co., 8@9¼. gr.
23, B. F. McFilen, Chester co., 8@9¼. gr.
50, Jas. McFilen, Lancaster co., 8@9 gr.
82, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9¾. gr.
100, Mooney & Smith, Lancaster co., 6¼@9¾. gr.
60, T. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@9½ gr.
52 H Chain, Western, 8@9¾. gr.
58, Frank Sonamberg, Western, 8@9¼, gr.
68, J. & L Frank, Lancaster co., 8@9½. gr.
85, Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 8@9¼. gr.
20, D. Branson, Chester co., 8½@9¾. gr.
15, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 8@9½, gr.
80, Thomas Duffy, Western, 8@9. gr.
11, J. Seddonridge, Western, 8¾@9¼ gr.

Cows and calves are steady. We quote springers at $35@60; and cows and calves at $40@75; with sales of 150 head.

Sheep are held firmly; sales of 10,000 head at 7@9½c. ₩ lb gross.

Hogs are lower; sales of 4000 head at $15 50@16 50 ₩ 100 lbs. net.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	169¾	Cleveland and Tol	105¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	36½	Tol. & Wabash R.	67¼
Phil. and Read. R.	92½	Mil. & St. P. com.	69
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	97⅝	Mil. & St. P. pref.	80
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89¼	Adam Express Co	61
Chi. and N. W. com.	82¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	32½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	91½	United States Exp.	57½
Chi. and R. I. R.	129	Tennessee 6s, new	65½
Pin. F. W. and Chi.	128⅝	Gold	131
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	98½	Market strong.	
Western Union T.	35½		

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Baltimore and the Government Patronage—Suits Against Corrupt St. Louis Officials—Severe Storms in the Northwest.

The Savages Settling Down on the Plains.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Suits Against Butler—Distribution of the Federal Patronage.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Judge Doobin, of the Superior Court, has granted leave to General Butler to remove the case of Kimberly Brothers against him to the United States Circuit Court, by giving security.

Those who seem best posted say the Baltimore Federal appointments will be announced this week, and will be about as follows:—

Hon. John L. Thomas, Collector of the Port.
General Andrew Dennison, Postmaster.
Richard N. Bowerman, Deputy Collector.
Edington Fulton, Surveyor.
Colonel McKellip, Naval Officer.
Ex-Mayor Chapman, Chief Appraiser.
Colonel Ephraim F. Anderson, United States Marshal.
Samuel M. Evans, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second district.
Robert M. Proud, do. Third district.
General Halon Richardson, United States District Attorney.

These are all thorough Republicans. The Democrats have abandoned all hopes of flattering Grant into aiding them.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Corruption in Office—Good News from the Indian Encampments—The Savages Trying to Become Civilized.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—The city on Saturday entered suit in the Circuit Court against Robert A. Watt and his bondsmen to recover between $90,000 and $100,000 alleged to have been appropriated to his own use by Watt during his term as Controller of the city from 1865 to 1867.

The stockholders of the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company held a meeting a few days since, and voted to increase the capital stock of the company to four millions. Work on the bridge will be energetically and rapidly pushed forward.

James N. Dunham recently arrived in this city from General Hazen's camp, near Washita Mountains, and reports that some 3000 Indians, comprising all or portions of the Camanches, Kiowas, Washitas, Kaddoes, Kechies, Wacoes, and Arrapahoes, are settled on reservations. General Hazen is dividing them into bands or colonies, with a view of learning them the arts of husbandry. To this end he has already appointed a farmer to each band to instruct them. Farming implements and seeds will be furnished by the Government. The Indians have great confidence in General Hazen, and enter into his plans for their improvement as readily and with as much grace as could be expected.

A cold, blustering snow-storm, accompanied with heavy thunder and vivid lightning, set in early on Saturday evening, and continued two hours. The indications now are that it will rain before night.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

A New Newspaper Enterprise—Murders in Omaha—Severe Storms.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, March 15.—A new German Democratic daily commenced publication yesterday. This is the first German daily in Nebraska.

Maggie Smith, alias McCormick, shot by Mattie Lee at a ball in a house of ill fame on Thursday night, died on Saturday. Mattie Lee was arrested, and will be tried for murder.

A soldier named Hickman, while going from a saloon near Sherman Barracks early on Saturday morning was attacked by half-breeds. One of them struck him over the head with a slung-shot, breaking his skull. Hickman was afterwards found dead, and his body robbed of $160. His companion, a soldier, was badly beaten, but escaped. No arrests have yet been made.

A very severe storm is raging here. It was reported snowing at Cheyenne all day, and storming all along the entire line of the Union Pacific Railroad to Salt Lake.

Ruffianism and Robbery.

MILWAUKEE, March 15.—Capt. M. C. Leonard, a citizen of Sparta, Wis., was waylaid and robbed on Saturday night. He was shot three times, and left for dead. His condition is critical.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 15—A. M.—Consols 92¾ for money, and 93 for account. United States 5-20s, 83¾. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 25¼; Illinois Central, 97¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 32½.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; middling uplands, 12@12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12¼@12¾d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. California white Wheat, 9s. 10d.; No. 2 red Western, 8s. 9d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 15—P. M.—United States 5-20s quiet at 83¾. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—P. M.—Lard quiet. Pork quiet. Bacon 82s. Petroleum quiet.

LONDON, March 15—P. M.—Turpentine, 32s. 8d.

LONDON, March 15—P. M.—Tallow firm at 47s. 6d.

HAVRE, March 15.—Cotton opens quiet and steady.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Stocks steady. Gold, 131. Exchange, 9¾; 5-20s 1862 120; do. 1864, 115¾; do 1865, 118 new, 118¾; 1867, 113¾; 10-40s, 105¾. Virginia 6s, 60¾. Missouri 6s 85¾. Cen on Co. 89½. Quicksilver 36¼ preferred 87. New York Central 156½. Reading 94¾. Hudson River, 139¾; Michigan Central, 117½. Michigan Southern, 97¾; Illinois Central, 138. Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89. Cleveland and Toledo, 106. Chicago and Rock Island, 129½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 118.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Williams.—The only judgment given to-day was that of A. Hart vs. H. Willets, error to the Common Pleas of Bradford county, in which the judgment of the Court below was affirmed. Opinion by Agnew, J. In his case the Court say:—

An examination of the legislation of the State since the year 1830 shows that the acts against hawking and peddling without license embrace both foreign and domestic goods, wares, and merchandise, and the exception is made of citizens of this Commonwealth peddling goods of their own manufacture. It is very obvious that the act of 16th of April, 1840, section 2, standing midway in the current of this legislation, dropped the word "domestic" through the inadvertance of the penman, or through the omission of the transcriber. This is evident not only from the course of legislation, but also from the proviso in favor of citizens of this Commonwealth peddling goods of their own manufacture, which is wholly useless and unmeaning in the absence of the word "domestic." The penalty being directed against hawking and peddling *foreign* goods, by force of its own terms would not reach the sale of home-made goods, which are domestic only. We are therefore compelled to say that the learned Judge below was right in holding the defendant not to be within the penalty, the candy he peddled, though made in New York, not being foreign goods within the meaning of the statute. The many acts on the subject of making and peddling are *in pari materia*, and serve to interpret the word "foreign" in the act of 1840. Being used collectively with "domestic" it is very evident the word "foreign" does not include goods made in the United States, but refers to those of a foreign country. Such we know is the common meaning of the term in its application to goods, and we must suppose that the Legislature, in the act of 1840, used that word in its ordinary acceptation, especially as it has been so often written in acts upon the same subject in contradistinction to domestic goods.

An examination of the original roll of the act proves it to be correctly printed in the pamphlet laws.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood—In the case of Dovey vs. the Pennsylvania Life Insurance and Annuity Company, administrators of Hunter, deceased, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $1283 92.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—A jury was in attendance to-day for the purpose of trying the case of The United States vs. Twenty-nine Barrels of Whisky claimed by John Carr. This was an information of forfeiture on the ground that the claimant was guilty of fraud in the conduct of his business of distiller, at Willow and New Market street. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The second period of the term was commenced this morning, and a very large panel of jurors was in attendance. In order to divide the labor the Judge retained all the jurors whose names begin with letters above "I," and dismissed the others until Thursday next.

Ellen Wood was put upon trial charged with perjury. It was alleged that she leased a place at No. 4204 Market street, to Amos Briggs and wife, where they kept a little variety store, and wishing to get rid of them, she appeared before Aldermen Randall, and on her oath falsely accused Mr. Briggs of inciting his wife to set fire to the place. He was sent to prison in default of $800 bail, and when he was released was compelled to take new quarters. On trial.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

First Biennial Report of the Institution.

A report of the managers of St. Mary's Hospital, situated at Frankford road and Palmer streets embracing the operations of the institution for the two years past, has just been issued. The hospital is under the care of the Sisters of St. Frances.

The lot and present building were purchased in 1866 for $30 000. The lot is 80x110 feet, and the building, consisting of four stories, is 40x100 feet, is built of pressed brick. It has eighty beds, which are divided among the medical, surgical, and obstetrical wards. It contains besides a chapel for the use of the Sisters and patients, a drug room, and upon the first floor convenient rooms are arranged for dispensary purposes, where the neighboring sick poor can come to obtain medical relief, gratuitously. All recent accident cases are received without charge, and ten free beds are reserved by the Sisters for indigent medical cases.

The following exhibits the operations of the Hospital for two years, from a financial point of view. The account is kept between the Hospital and the St. Mary's Hospital Association:—

		Dr.	
1867.	To cash received from St. Mary's Association	$2,770 56	
1868.	" " " "	2 244 20	
			$5,014 76
		Cr.	
1867.	By cash board of patients recommended by St. Mary's Hospital Association	2,949 00	
1868.	" " " "	1,748 73	
			2,957 73
	Balance		$1,857 03

COLLECTIONS FOR THE HOSPITAL FUND.

1866.	Cash collected	$7 009 00
1867.	"	3,019 00
1867.	" proceeds of Concert	1 341 00
1868.	" collected	3 03 700
1868.	Proceeds of Picnic	731 00
		$15,102 00
	Total amount received	20,116 76

From the report of the physician, it appears that during the two years 461 persons were treated in the institution, of whom 269 were discharged cured; 46 were discharged improved; 32 were discharged unimproved; 61 died; and 53 remain under treatment.

The nativities of the patients were as follows:—Germany, 238; Ireland, 138; United States, 61; France, 6; Switzerland, 10; Canada, 2; England, 7. Of the above there were 244 males and 217 females, and 156 of these were married and 305 were single. There were 103 pay patients, 89 patients who partly paid, 95 society patients, and 174 charity patients.

The officers of the Hospital are as follows:—President *ex officio*, Right Rev. James F. Wood; Spiritual Director, Rev. John Gmeiner; President, Mrs. Margaret Sommer, No. 1014 N. Fifth street; Vice-President, Mrs. Regina Minten, No. 1231 N. Second street; Treasurer Mrs. Regina Glasz, No. 1229 N. Seventh street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, March 15, 1869.

There is less demand for money, but the rates are unchanged. We quote call loans at 6@8 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges from 8@12 per cent. per annum. The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady.

Government securities, as we have noticed for some time past, were in demand at further advance. 105¼ was bid for 10-40s; 116¾ for 6s of 1881; 120 for '62 5-20s; 115¾ for '64 5-20s; 118 for '65 5-20s; 113¾ for July, '65, 5 20s; 113¾ for '67 5-20s; and 113¾ for '68 5 20s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 97¼

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 45 81-100, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55¾, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 25½, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 57¼, no change; 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 43 for Little Schuylkill; 69¼ for Norristown; 10 for Catawissa common; 33¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were in fair demand. 40 was bid for Second and Third; 38 for Fifth and Sixth; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 60 for West Philadelphia; 12½ for Hestonville; 28 for Girard College; and 33 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 18 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29¾ for Lehigh Navigation; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '62, cp.	120	1 sh Penna R.	57¾
4500 Pa ss. 2 mor.	105½	6 sh Read R.	int. 44½
$2400 City 6s, New, s. 1		6 do	int. 43⅝
$1200 do	98.101	100 do	45 81
4300 do	101	7 do	44⅝
$500 Bel Del 2 m bs	80	82 sh Leh V R.	55¾
$3000 W Jersey 6s	88¾	100 sh Phil & E	25¾

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	131 @ 11 34	A. M.	131
10·20 "	130¾ @ 11·50	"	131¾
10·25 "	131 @ 11·55	"	131
11·20 "	131¾ @ 12 M.		131¾

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 116¾@117; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 119¾@120¼; do., 1864, 115¾@115¾; do., 1865, 117⅞@118¼; do, July, 1865, 113⅜@113¾; do. July, 1867, 113¾@113¾; do. 1868, 113¾@113¾; 5s. 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 130⅞@131.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117; do. 1862, 119¾@120; do. 1864, 115¾@115¾; do., 1865, 118 @118¾; do. 1865, new, 113¾@113¾; do., 1867, new, 113¾@113¾; do. 1868, 113¾@113¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105¾; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 102¼@102¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 130¾@131¼; Silver, 125@126¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 120¾@120¾; 5-20s, 1864, 115¾@115¾; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 118¾@118¾; July, 1865, 113⅝@113¾; do., 1867, 113¾@114; do. 1868, 113¾@114; 10-40s, 105½@105¾. Gold, 131¼. Union Pacific bonds, 102¾@103.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The money market during last week was very even, the rate on call loans remaining steady at seven per cent., with the usual exceptional transactions at six. The abolishment of the old system of quarterly statements, while it has relieved the market from the spasms of periodical stringency, operates to keep the interest rate nearer the full legal figure at all times—the banks being desirous of maintaining a strong position in anticipation of a call for any day which the Comptroller may select. For this reason it is hardly probable that the rate will fluctuate as low as it used to during the interval between quarter days in the old system, and it is equally likely that it will not ascend to superlegal figures, unless through the interposition of artificial causes. The weekly bank statement as compared with its predecessor is as follows:—

	March 6.	March 13.
Loans	$ 19 883	$261,669,686
Specie	19 484 634	17 358 671
Circulation	34 27 8 5	34 690,445
Deposits	187,904,437	187,372 458
Legal-tenders	49 145 280	49,639,095

The differences are as follows:—

Decrease in Loans	$120 168
Decrease in Specie	2,127,963
Increase in Circulation	414,560
Decrease in Deposits	211 979
Increase in Legal-tenders	494,256

"The decrease in specie is attributable to the payment of customs duties, the imports this week reaching $7,000,000 The increase of $400,000 in circulation is a singular item of change. The increase in legal tenders is small when it is remembered that the banks have cashed $2,000 000 of three per cent. certificates at the Sub-Treasury. The loss of the difference shows the great movement in currency at this season, the demand coming from all sections. The East is largely solicitous on account of the renewal of mill operations, while Pennsylvania's mining interest is also calling for money.

"There is a full supply of commercial paper in the market owing to the accumulation of stock with commission houses, and discounts towards the end of the week were more active, the rates ranging from 9 to 12 per cent. There is no discredit of makers, but it has been selling as freely as usual owing to the high rates on call loans. The country banks and out of town dealers are buying at present figures, the margin over the regular rate being the inducement."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 15.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $56 ₩ ton.

The Flour market is devoid of spirit, and in the absence of any demand for shipments only a few hundred barrels were taken by the local trade to supply their immediate wants at $5 25@5·75 for superfine, the latter rate for choice; $6@6·50 for extras; $6 50@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $7 50@9·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $9 75@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is worth $7 25@7·75 ₩ barrel.

The receipts of Wheat, although light for the season, are far in excess of the demand, which is limited to prime lots; sales of 2000 bushels prime Western red at $1 60; and 1200 bushels choice white at $2. Rye may be quoted at $1·56@1 57 ₩ bushel. Corn is quiet but steady at Saturday's quotations; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 90@91c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western at 73@75c., and Pennsylvania at 64@70c.

Seeds—Cloverseed is less active, but prices are well sustained; sales at $9 75@10 Timothy ranges from $3 25 to $3 62½, the latter rate from second hands. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·65@2·70.

Whisky is nominal.

—It is calculated that 350,000 pipes of human blood have been wasted in wars.

—William Williams, of Chicago, is announced bankrupt, whereat he is dubbed a deficiency Bill.

—It is estimated that Mrs. Segundi and her courtiers have benefited Paris to the amount of five million francs.

—Prince Amadeus of Italy is badly henpecked. His wife often slaps his face in the presence of the servants.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, March 15—Arrived, steamship Celia, from London.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 15—Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Goiconda, from Liverpool; brig Waredale, 6 days from Cabarien; schr Traveller, from Cuba. Arrived brig Grier, from Rio, for orders. Arrived, barque Tickett, from Rio, for Baltimore.

[By Atlantic Cable.]

SOUTHAMPTON, March 15.—Arrived, steamships Main, from New York, and Baltimore, from Baltimore.

POR

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Tea—Protection—Revenue.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"To the Editor of the *Tribune*—Sir:—If your plan of raising tea in this country should prove successful, and this country supply the tea consumed in this country, would not the Government lose the large amount it now receives from duties on tea? The result would be that the consumer would not get it cheaper, the Government would lose its revenue, and the Southerners, in order to raise the tea, would have to give up raising cotton, which (as experience shows) is the most profitable crop they can raise, inasmuch as it requires no protection, whereas tea is not now grown, though it would have 100 per cent. protection. Who would be the gainer? If you are right, why not also have a duty on pineapples and oranges sufficiently high to allow their production under glass? Cuba might, with equal wisdom, exclude American ice and manufacture her own.

"Yours truly, WHY NOT?"

Response by the Tribune.

That it is much easier to ask than to answer questions is already well known; and the discouragement in the premises is, that the elaborate response is forgotten and the needless question asked over again, as though it had never been answered. We have answered (in substance) the above at least forty times: let us do it once more, and see if it will not *stay* answered for at least six months.

The fundamental assumption of our correspondent is a thrice-refuted fallacy. He assumes that, if we should grow our own tea, our aggregate imports would be reduced by the value of the tea now imported, when experience has repeatedly demonstrated the contrary. In our childhood, we listened from chimney corners to the fireside discussions which attended the unsuccessful attempt to enact a protective tariff in 1822, and the successful attempt to pass a partially protective one in 1824; and the argument of the free traders (in New England) ran thus:—"If we protect domestic manufactures, we shall cease to import; without importation there can be little commerce and no revenue from imports; so we shall have to resort to direct taxation for the support of the Federal Government; and that will throw the entire burden on the land—that is, on the farmers. In that case real estate must fall, and the rich, selling out their lands, desert the country for the cities." How utterly these doleful forebodings were dissipated by the result, we need not restate. Our most protective tariffs have always produced the most ample and constant revenues. If we had utterly prohibited since 1789 the importation of iron and steel, we have no shadow of doubt that our aggregate revenues from customs would have been greater than they have been, because our people would have been far richer, and thus would have imported far more of tax-paying products. And now, were we to grow all our own tea henceforth, our loss of revenue on that article would be more than made up by the increased importations of other articles consequent on the increase of our general resources. We should have bought more foreign products, because able to *pay* for more; just as Massachusetts has always consumed a larger aggregate of duty-paying imports than Virginia.

Is this hard to comprehend? Then look at facts which illustrate it:—

For the last eight years we have had a tariff incidentally protective; for the eight preceding we had a much lower tariff, imposed for revenue only or mainly. Now let us see what have been the aggregates of imports (not revenue) under the lower and the higher tariff respectively:—

The imports at this port for the month of February of the last sixteen years respectively are officially valued (in gold) as follows:—

Revenue Tariff.		*Protective Tariff.*	
1854	$11 095 580	1862	$18,872,140
1855	12 081,482	1863	12,927 816
1856	16 036,263	1864	21 643,937
1857	20 524,492	1865	11,473 068
1858	9 209 048	1866	30,604,557
1859	18,848,370	1867	25 630 781
1860	19 356 379	1868	20,848,347
1861	16,841 767	1869	25,827,280
Aggregate	$128,993 401	Aggregate	$166 926,546
Average	$15,499 175	Average	$20,865,818

More imports under protection by $5,336,633 per month.

It will be seen that our imports are not declining—that they have been much larger in the last four years of peace than in the four preceding years of war; and our revenue therefrom also keeps up. In the eight months ending with February of the present and two preceding years, the cash (gold) paid into the Treasury as duties on imports at our city are officially reported as follows:—

1867, $81,470,238 | 1868, $71,561,482 | 1869, $70,458,486

—We trust our correspondent's apprehension that revenue from imports will be destroyed by protection is by this time dissipated.

His apprehension that "the consumer would not get it cheaper" if we grew our own tea is at war with notorious facts. We have naturalized many branches of production among us by the help of protective duties; and that our people are now generally supplied with metals, wares, and fabrics far cheaper than they would be if we produced none but imported all, we hold as demonstrably true as that we drink cheaper water than though we imported our entire supply from Europe. If any one doubts this, let him compare the prices paid by us with those paid by our grandfathers sixty to seventy years ago. Doubtless, we might buy *some* salt, iron, blankets, sheetings, etc., cheaper if we had no tariff; but let us attempt to draw our entire supply from abroad, and the prices would rise far above those we now pay.

If our correspondent thinks it smart to compare the growing of pineapples in hot-houses with the growth of tea in South Carolina or Tennessee, very well; but we assure him that is not argument. We do not propose to grow coffee, simply because we have not the proper climate; we do wish to grow tea, because we have a climate substantially identical with that in which the tea we now drink is grown in China or Japan. And we have every reason to believe that tea, after a few years of ignorance and experiment, would be grown here far cheaper than we now obtain it.

We hope this simple, easy lesson in first principles will not be lost on that large class who are more ready to ask questions than to give careful heed to the answers.

President Grant and American Citizenship.

From the N. Y. Times.

The few words uttered by General Grant in response to Mr. Blodgett's delegation, Thursday afternoon, are full of significance. "He wanted to see one thing very much, and that was, all classes of the people protected in their opinions everywhere. He desired to see the speedy establishment of law and order in the South."

This is a repetition, obviously, of the formal and pregnant idea of the Inaugural Address:—"Security of person and property, and security for religious and political opinion, in every part of our common country, without regard to local prejudice." And both, let us add, are the paraphrase of the sentiment attributed to General Grant in a letter said to be written by him last September or October:—"Charlie, should the people make me President, you and the people may be assured that all men will be permitted to speak their honest convictions, wherever they may be, within the boundaries of the United States."

In truth, to secure protection of individual rights and freedom of expression for political opinion within the limits of order and law are likely to be cardinal aims of General Grant's administration. Wendell Phillips need not be anxious about "Ku-Klux cut-throats;" the new administration is more bent on putting down villainous combinations to substitute terrorism for tranquillity than he can ever be, and by means more effective, if less noisy and bloodthirsty. It is not only in the instant promotion of Sheridan and the reinstatement of those army officers who were removed in disgrace by Mr. Johnson that we learn the new President's determination regarding "military reconstruction," and the protection of society at the South from the reckless and lawless—we can prefigure it as clearly from his personal character. For it is a familiar truth in human nature that men of General Grant's slow-stirring and equable temperament are as little liable to swerve and swing away from a deliberate opinion or policy, when once reached, as they are tardy to attain it. General Grant's realization of the importance, as well as the grandeur, of securing individual rights—as, for example, freedom of opinion and an untrammeled career—to every human being on whom American citizenship has been lawfully conferred, was, possibly, like his faith in the policy known as "military reconstruction," of somewhat slower growth than that of more restless thinkers, who, in turn, have their roving fancies now fixed on other ideals; but he is probably more determined than any man in America, at this moment, to establish order, provide security for person and property, enforce the laws, and punish armed and banded law-breakers by military force where the civil arm is still paralyzed.

If General Grant arrived later, we repeat, at some conclusions, it was because he did not *jump* at them, and arrived *to stay*. He abides by the views he put forth in his famous dispute with Mr. Johnson at the time of Sheridan's removal, and has gone forward on the same line. He seems to know little and care little for wrangling parties at the South, one saying to the other, "I am more loyal than thou;" he has little to say of "political disabilities," and that little not in favor of them; his words regarding Lee, and his act regarding Longstreet, show that vindictiveness towards former enemies is as foreign as ever to his nature; but when it comes to any matter of national legislation aiming to give full rights and privileges of citizenship to every citizen—whether by Civil Rights bill, fourteenth amendment, fifteenth amendment, or what not—his approbation and indorsement are very prompt and hearty.

In the history of the Republic for nearly eighty years, everything was done for State rights and national rights—nothing of consequence for domestic rights of citizenship. But the Rebellion, which revolutionized American destiny in so many respects, did so in none more notably than this. The rights of American citizenship now take the precedence of all others, as they always should have done in a Republic where the electoral people are sovereign. We have lately undertaken to protect those rights even against *States*—that is to say, against that odious local legislation which once imperilled within the Republic freedom of travel, of opinion, and of speech. How vast a political and national tendency this is, our nearness to it may prevent us from realizing; but the historian of the future, who will view it in its just perspective, will comment upon it as not less momentous than the war itself.

Our generation, also, may not fully appreciate what lustre and historic grandeur will gather about that administration which shall first establish as one of its main aims the protection of American citizenship, making that citizenship the badge of security for equal rights to all, throwing about the citizen as a citizen—not only in foreign countries, where his rights are now at length acknowledged, but here, especially, in every part of his own country—the ægis of his nationality, and putting into each citizen's hand, as it were, for his protection against all the world, the gathered thunderbolts of the nation. Under such an administration, the "*Civis Romanus sum*" of antiquity will only stand side by side with the safeguard—"I am an American citizen."

That such is the lofty ambition of General Grant we may gather from his various utterances, which become more and more distinct. Certainly we may take an augury from the presence as law adviser in the Cabinet of the son of Samuel Hoar. What a change, not more from the South Carolina of 1844 to the South Carolina of 1869, than from the nation of five-and-twenty years ago to the nation of to-day; from American citizenship of the past to that of the present and that of the future!

Who Backed Napoleon Out of Mexico?—Who Killed Cock Robin?

From the N. Y. Herald.

We have an extraordinary Minister at Brazil. He is officially recognized as General James Watson Webb, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, etc., but is familiarly known as the Chevalier Webb. He has been attending to the affairs of the United States at Rio Janeiro for eight long years, and has managed to keep things very lively down there pretty much all the time, without getting us into actual war. But it appears from a late mysterious exposition, published since the retirement of Andy Johnson and his Secretary of State, that the Chevalier Webb, besides his important questions of diplomatic etiquette and his active labors in the affairs of Brazil, Paraguay, and the Argentine Confederation, and his misunderstanding with Admiral Davis, etc., has had some other diplomatic irons in the fire—that, in short, the country is indebted to Webb, among other things, for the quiet backing out of Louis Napoleon from Mexico.

The case thus made out for Webb is as full of dates and specifications, and is as plausible in the argument as the statement of Cunningham concerning the Rogers murder. Briefly summed up, it amounts to this:—That *en route* to Brazil in 1861, the Chevalier Webb dropped in at Paris to have a little diplomatic tête-à-tête with his old friend and pitcher the Emperor Napoleon, which resulted in a promise from the Emperor to respect President Lincoln's blockade of the Rebel States. Secondly, that when the said Webb heard of the Franco-Maximilian adventure into Mexico he made another trip across the Atlantic and had another confidential chat with Napoleon, in which he was advised to back out of Mexico, this good advice resulting in a promise from the Emperor to back out if we did not threaten or attempt to bully him out. This secret understanding, it next appears, was confined to Webb, Napoleon, and Lincoln; for, to keep it out of the newspapers, it was not made known to the Secretary of State. So it was that when Andrew Johnson went into the White House in 1865 he and Seward, both being ignorant of Webb's arrangement, commenced to open fire on the French usurpation in a style somewhat alarming. No time was to be lost, and so the Chevalier Webb lost no time in another trip from Brazil to Paris and in seeking another confidential chat with Napoleon, the result of which was the final agreement under which the French troops were withdrawn from Mexico, our Minister at Paris, as well as our Secretary of State, still being left in the dark until the settlement was accepted by Mr. Lincoln.

"Thus," says this exposition from the Chevalier Webb, "thus it appears that the State Department had nothing whatever to do with the settlement of the Mexican question." It was all done through the Chevalier Webb and his old friend. Secretary Seward had the wool pulled over his eyes, and was indulged throughout the French occupation of Mexico in his superfluous and preposterous semi-belligerent diplomatic correspondence with the French Minister of State. Poor old man! What a grim joke was this of Webb against his confiding benefactor, the man who had been the saving and the making of Webb! Is not this requital worse than that of the courageous donkey kicking the dead lion?

But the Chevalier Webb, whether hauled over the coals by the sage of Auburn or treated by him with silent contempt, cannot be allowed to monopolize the glory of backing Napoleon out of Mexico. We have no doubt that the Chevalier Colorado Jewett and the Chevalier Thurlow Weed and other volunteer diplomats had a finger in this Mexican pie. For the present, however, we are content in bringing forward the rival claims of the Chevalier Wikoff. He, too, is an old personal friend of Louis Napoleon, and the friendship between these two wonderful men began in the prison of Ham, where a friend in need was a friend indeed. The Chevalier Wikoff can tell a score of personal conversations with Napoleon for every one of these diplomatic interviews of Webb, and he knows all about the *entente cordiale* of 1853 against Russia between England and France; for Wikoff in this matter was the confidential messenger employed between Napoleon and Lord Palmerston. Now, then, for the Mexican claims of the Chevalier Wikoff against the pretensions of the Chevalier Webb.

Under the peaceful dispensation of Andy Johnson the Chevalier Wikoff was seized with the brilliant idea of solving the Mexican problem in a trip to Paris and a talk with his old friend Napoleon, who is always glad to see Wikoff. It was evident that Seward was groping in the dark, and so Wikoff, with or without the advice and consent of the Senate or the State Department, went over to Paris and laid the great mistake and the great danger of Napoleon's "grand idea" of a protectorate over Mexico fairly and freely before the Emperor. We have a sort of an impression that the views of Wikoff thus delivered convinced Napoleon that his only course of safety was to back out of Mexico. We have not the exact facts or detail of this mission of Wikoff before us, but we presume that he will cheerfully, if called upon, supply them. Accordingly we call upon him for the facts; for we believe that they will scatter these Mexican pretensions of the Chevalier Webb to the winds. Let Wikoff remember, too, in putting in his claims, that the issue of this controversy may settle the mission to Brazil for the next four years. Who knows? The ingratitude of Webb towards Johnson and Seward is unquestionably dead against him.

President Grant and Congress.

From the N. Y. World.

The tendency of our politics, for the last four years, has been to dwarf the influence and importance of the Executive Department of the Government, and build up and enlarge the authority of Congress. When General Grant was elected, he seems to have been aware that his office was shorn of its former powers and prestige, and to have desired to recover its weight as a co-ordinate branch of the Government. The methods to which he resorted to secure this desirable result are such as could have been adopted only by a novice who was not only without experience in politics, but to whom nature had denied the aptitudes by which political ends are accomplished. His first mistake consisted in disclosing, and, as it were, advertising, his intention to emancipate himself from Congressional control. The purpose was praiseworthy; but the means which he selected were calculated to frustrate it. Instead of standing aloof and rejecting the advice of Congressmen, a skilful politician would have sought their assistance, and have won the Congressional chiefs to his side by an appearance of deference, and by seeming to take them into his confidence. By flattering their self-importance he might easily have converted them into allies; or, at all events, they would have been more inclined to give him their co-operation as recognized advisers than when treated with repulsive coldness. The true way to weaken Congress was by bringing over to his side the most influential leaders of that body. Every weight taken out of one scale and put into the other would have a double effect. It would have weakened Congress by diminishing the amount of talents against him, and have strengthened himself by enlisting those talents in his own favor. General Grant has played his game badly, inasmuch as he has left Congress as strong as it was under President Johnson, and has gathered around him a set of advisers who are singularly unfitted to cope with and counterbalance that body.

In the whole list of the Cabinet, Mr. Boutwell is the only member who has recently served in Congress; and he is a man who has never had much influence either as a parliamentary or as a party tactician. Mr. Fish has not been in Congress for many years, and his talents were never those of a keen parliamentarian nor of a party manager; Mr. Borie has never been in Congress at all, has never resided in Washington, and is perfectly raw as a politician; Mr. Cox is a young man without connections or influence, who never held any civil office but that of Governor of Ohio; Mr. Hoar is a mere jurist; Mr. Rawlins a mere army officer; Mr. Creswell an insignificant ex-Senator who served part of a term. The only way to have counterbalanced the overgrown influence of Congress was by forming a Cabinet of great political experience and great ascendancy over the masses of the Republican party. The Cabinet should have been composed of men who had large gifts of leadership. If a number of these had been taken out of Congress, the influence of that body would have been weakened in proportion as that of the administration was strengthened, which would have been a double advantage.

But as General Grant has managed, Congress is just as strong and just as arrogant as it was under President Johnson, and is confronted by a Cabinet of political ciphers, so far as regards their ability to manipulate and manage the Republican party. Congress will therefore have the whip-hand of the new President throughout his term of office. All the men whom the Republican party follow and trust as leaders have been passed by and ignored in the composition of the Cabinet. General Grant has organized a small body of raw recruits to oppose the veteran hosts of Congress, who have triumphed in so many battles with the late President. It requires no skill to predict the result. The new President will be foiled in every contest with Congress; and the Executive, instead of recovering its lost influence under General Grant, will be merely a set of ministerial agents to execute the will of the legislative body.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BROS.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

PAPER HANGINGS,

REMOVED TO

Nos. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street,

BELOW MARKET,

2 22 tf Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 251 South THIRD Street,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 22

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL Papers and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street. 2 25 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of

ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,

Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

ALSO, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS" No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 8 8 3m

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,

GREEN CORN, TOMATOES

FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,

ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3 1

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM L. BOGG, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,

No. 128 South SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1869. 3 4 thm2w

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putt Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 3 18

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary No. 999 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 15

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS OF all kinds can be had at No 105 S. FIFTH Street (next door to Old Office), and at No. 433 WALNUT street, Penn Buildings.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

2 1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

BK JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,

B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26 tf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of

Spring Fancy Cassimeres,

Comprising all the best makes in the market

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 2 18 3m

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bond

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of..... $148 34
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 173 34
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 128 34
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 153 34
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 43 34
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 116 34
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13 3m

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. BILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 1 19 No. 2000 SOUTH Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure. Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Flue Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Boll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,

JOHN P. LEVY.

SEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN R. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for B. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. 1 23 3m

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Henry Hudson, of the First district, detailed for duty in the Fifth, attempted to arrest men who were fighting in front of the Schuylkill Hose House on Locust street, above Twelfth. They resisted, and beat the officer badly about the head and face, who, escaping from them, returned to the station-house, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Hooper, and pronounced to be of a serious character. Lieutenant John Curley, taking a squad of men, went to the Schuylkill Hose House and arrested all he found in it, viz.:—John Haggerty, Joseph Larkins, William Lambert, William Leech, and Edward Chew (colored), who were all held in $500 bail to keep the peace, by Alderman John Swift. Some twenty or thirty others escaped over a back fence before an entrance could be obtained to the Hose House. Later in the day Lieutenant Curley succeeded in arresting, in a room at Seventh and Walnut streets, James McClintock, who is charged with being a principal actor in the attack. He is now confined in the Central Station, awaiting the result of the officer's injuries.

—John Askins, a resident of Cumberland county, N. J., on Friday night last went into a house at Locust and Vandever streets, and remained until about 4 o'clock in the morning. Upon reaching his hotel he discovered that he had lost about $200. Making complaint before Alderman Beitler that he had been robbed, a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Reserve Officers Weir and Creighton, who arrested William McGee, the proprietor of the house, his wife Elizabeth, Margaret Williams, Elizabeth Chambers, and Tillie Miller, inmates of the place. There being no testimony to connect the latter with a suspicion of the theft, she was discharged, and the others released on entering bail in $1500, excepting Margaret Williams, who was committed in default thereof.

—A disgraceful fight took place yesterday afternoon at Twelfth and Brown streets, between a man named Greer and several young men. Greer was knocked down and kicked about the head, and nearly all his clothes were stripped from him.

—Lawrence Bryan, aged thirty two years, residing on Germantown road, above Laurel street, walked out of the third-story window of his residence, on Saturday morning, while asleep, and injured himself severely. He was removed to the Hospital.

—The stock of petroleum at Point Breeze, Greenwich and Gibson's Points, at the close of last week amounted to 41,950 barrels. Three barques, one brig, and two schooners are now loading with petroleum.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 131¼.

—Frank P. Blair has gone West in disgust.

—Nipped—The peach buds in Somerset county, New York.

—Camp Hamilton, near Hamilton, Va., has been broken up.

—The case of Judge Fullerton, of New York, will be tried in April.

—The Arkansas Senate last week passed the fifteenth constitutional amendment.

—The Legislature of Maine adjourned *sine die* on Saturday after session of sixty-nine days.

—The report that Minister Hale does not sympathize with the Republican movement in Spain is denied.

—Rev. George Bringhurst, in a card, refutes the rumor of last week, that Twitchell had confessed to him that he had murdered Mrs. Hill.

—Dr. Darden, who killed Wallace, editor of the Warrenton, Georgia, *Clipper*, was taken from jail, on Friday night, and shot by a party of disguised men.

—Rosario Denario, one of the Cherry street, N. Y., gang of Italian counterfeiters, was convicted on Saturday, in that city, and remanded for sentence.

—President Grant has approved Secretary Borie's recommendation for the revocation of the sentence of the naval court martial in the case of Engineer George F. Sawyer.

—Not having any murder on hand for last night, the Associated Press Agent at Chicago kindly sent a fire "sensation," the loss amounting to the enormous sum of $2500. Chicago, like certain politicians, likes to see her name in print.

—In the Michigan House of Representatives, on Saturday, the special committee to investigate the affairs of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad made a report that the charges against the company were frivolous, and an annoyance to which this road is subjected by every successive Legislature.

Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, March 14.—A motion has been made by Herr Twesten, in the North German Parliament, that the Departments of War, Marine, Foreign Affairs, and Commerce, with a minister at the head of each, be established for the Confederation.

MADRID, March 14.—In the Constituent Cortes last week Minister Sagosta asked for power to raise 25,000 recruits, which he said were necessary to complete the army. After a long debate a majority voted in favor of granting the power, but resolutions were passed declaring that in the future military conscription should be discontinued.

A demonstration was made to-day by the people of this city against the conscription.

Another insurrectionary attempt is reported in Andalusia. No particulars have been received.

HAVANA, March 13.—The *Voz de Cuba* newspaper publishes the following:—

The second expedition will soon be sent to Fernando Po, with prisoners convicted of political offenses against the government.

A riot occurred to day in Figueras street, and several of the participants have been arrested and sentenced—one of them to death, and another to carry a ball and chain during the remainder of his life.

The *Diario*, in a leader to-day, argues against the confiscation of the property of Rebels. The insurgents are commanded by a Polish General, and have burned the bridge and torn up the rails between San Marcos and Sagua la Grande.

HAVANA, March 11, via Key West, March 13.—The insurgent leaders propose concentrating their forces and establishing the seat of government at Mayari, or some town in the jurisdiction of Santiago. Aid is soon expected from Yucatan and other places.

Advices from Nuevitas to March 9 have been received.

HAVANA, March 14.—An official despatch reports that a battle has taken place at Mayari, the headquarters of the Rebel forces in the Eastern Department. The Government account states that a column of 500 regular troops, supported by heavy artillery fire, carried the fortifications of Mayari, and captured the town, which was defended by 2000 insurgents. No rebel version of the affair has yet come to hand.

The insurgent representatives in the assembly of the Central Department have decreed the absolute abolition of slavery. All patriots are, however, to be indemnified for their losses of slaves. The freedmen may become soldiers, or may remain in the country and cultivate lands. An iron-clad ship, with Armstrong guns for the insurgents, has been sighted off Green Key, and Spanish steamers have been sent to search for her.

HAVANA, March 14.—The substance of the Cuban abolition proclamation is as follows:—

Slavery, brought to Cuba by Spanish domination, ought to be extinguished with it, and the General Assembly therefore decrees:—

First. That slavery is abolished.

Second. Opportune indemnification.

Third. Freedmen to bear arms. Those who cannot will work for the cause.

Fourth. The freedmen are to have the same rights and privileges as white men.

Fifth. All patriots, whatever their color, are under the same obligations to the cause.

The decree is signed by Cisnayes, and is issued by Colonel Castelo.

The Governor-General has refused to permit either Cubans or Americans to leave the country. The troops have committed many outrages on the plantations in the neighborhood of Nuevitas.

—A Worcester concern is making a steam saw mill on wheels for use in California.

—Until recently, no minister has died in Leicester, Massachusetts, for more than seventy years.

OBITUARY.

James Guthrie.

A telegram from Louisville announces the death of James Guthrie in that city on Saturday. For many months Mr. Guthrie has been an invalid, for most of the time confined to his residence and unable to attend to his official duties. His decease will therefore create no surprise, it having been almost daily expected since the latter part of 1867. He had reached the age of seventy-six years and three months. He was born on a farm near Bardstown, Nelson county, Ky., December 5, 1792. His father was an Irishman; his mother a native of Pennsylvania. Although persons of small means they gave their young son a very good education at the Bardstown Academy, where he graduated creditably. Until his twentieth year he lived on his father's farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in 1812 commenced trading with New Orleans as owner of a fleet of flatboats. In 1815 he abandoned this business, and, returning to Bardstown, entered the law office of the late John Rowan, subsequently United States Senator from Kentucky. Here he studied law for two years, at the end of which time he was admitted to the bar. After a few months spent in Bardstown he went to Louisville, where greater inducements were offered to an able lawyer. His success in his profession was immediate, and in a few years he became known as one of the leading lawyers of the State. By means of an extensive practice he soon amassed a considerable property. Until 1834 Mr. Guthrie had held no public office, except for a brief period, that of prosecuting attorney, but which he soon abandoned for his more lucrative private practice. He had, however, taken an active part in politics, and was one day shot by a political opponent, the wound being of so serious a character that it confined him to his bed for a period of nearly three years.

In 1834 Mr. Guthrie was elected a member of the Kentucky State Legislature, serving altogether fifteen years, nine being in the lower house and six in the State Senate. On the questions of railroads and other internal improvements he took an active part. In 1850 he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and at its meeting during the early part of the following year was selected to preside over its deliberations. In Louisville he engaged extensively in the banking business, and was the originator of the Nashville and Louisville Railroad, of which he became the president. After leaving the State Senate Mr. Guthrie resumed the practice of his profession without interruption until the Presidential campaign of 1852, when he made a vigorous canvass of the State in favor of Mr. Pierce, and after the election of that gentleman received the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, which position he held until the close of the administration. Returning to Kentucky, he remained in private life for a number of years, being known in political circles as a "Union Democrat." Prior to the meeting of the Democratic National Convention in 1860 his name was prominently mentioned for the candidacy of the party for the Presidency; but the proposition came to nothing. During the Rebellion he kept a strict neutrality. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which met at Chicago and nominated General McClellan. During the following year he was elected a Senator in Congress by the Kentucky Legislature for the term ending in 1871, and served on the Committees on Finance, Agriculture, Patents, Appropriations, and Mines and Mining. In 1866 he was a delegate to the "National Union Convention," held in this city, and which proved a political failure.

Soon after sickness prostrated him, and for months he was unable to perform his public duties. Discovering the improbability of his health ever becoming sufficiently restored to enable him to engage again in political life, he resigned his position in the Senate during the month of February of last year. From that time until his death on Saturday, he lingered in great bodily distress, seldom well enough to rise from his bed, and always suffering.

Mr. Guthrie was a man six feet two inches in height, of a large, gaunt, and powerful frame. His features were quite massive, but always wore a kindly and charitable air.

Mrs. Lydia Beecher.

This lady, the third wife, and widow of Dr. Lyman Beecher, and stepmother of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dickinson, in Brooklyn, Saturday morning. Nearly a fortnight ago she was attacked by influenza, which superinduced congestion of the lungs, from the effects of which last-named disease she died. At the time of her marriage with Dr. Beecher she was the widow of Captain Joseph Jackson, of Boston, by whom she had three children, two of them being now residents of Brooklyn. There was no issue from her last marriage, which took place when both parties were well advanced in years. Mrs. Beecher was in the eighteenth year of her age. Her funeral services will be performed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn, this afternoon, at half-past 1 o'clock, after which the remains will be conveyed to Boston for interment.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6 12 | MOON SETS.....8 21
SUN SETS.....6 06 | HIGH WATER.....3 56

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Jos. C. Grubb, E. A. Souder, Geo Rog L. Buzby, George N. Allen, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Feb. 17
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 19
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 3
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar. 3

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 16
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 17
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 17
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 18
New York	New York	Bremen	Mar. 18
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 20
Peruvian	Portland	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Celtic	New York	London	Mar. 20
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 20
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
Europa	New York	Havre	Mar. 20
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Starand Stripes	Philada	Havana	Mar. 16
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Mar. 18
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 18
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Mar. 19
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Mar. 20
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 20
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 24
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Schr Rough Diamond, Wheelpley, St. John, N. B., Workman & Co.
Schr Vesta, Wallie, Zaza, Warren & Gregg.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, Stonington, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Elisabeth English, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr Ellie L. Smith, Smith, Mobile, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr E. B. Emery, Clayton, Boston, Day, Hudnell & Co.
Schr M. Cranmer, Cranmer, Commercial Point, do.
Str James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str New York, Jones, Georgetown, Washington, and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Lockout, Sheers, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Br. brig Lavinia, Douglass, 61 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, 12 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh. 20 inst. Cape Antonio bearing S. by E., distant 10 miles, spoke schr. ——, from Mayaguez for Portland.
Schr Sea Bird, Strout, 15 days from Cabarien, with molasses to Dallett & Son.
Schr M. L. Staples, Dismore, 11 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.
Schr Isaac Oliver, Pannell, 10 days from Havana, with sugar to Dallett & Son.
Schr H. B. Mousley, Vickers, 16 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, 82 days from Altona. Prussia, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.
Steamship Norfolk, Pratt, from Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Scud, Crosby, 19 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to N. Hellings & Bro. Experienced heavy weather from the Straits to the Capes of the Delaware.
Barque Rachel, Mitchell, 15 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to E. G. Knight & Co.
Brig John Welsh, Monday, 7 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh. Sailed in company with brigs Geo. Gilchrist and Prairie Rose, for Philadelphia; Merriwa, for Portland; J. A. Dillingham, for Baltimore; schrs Sallie B., for Philadelphia; and Argus Eye, for New York. 8th inst., lat. 25 22 N., long. 79 26 W., spoke barque Elba, at and for New York, from Havana; same day, passed brig John Beyer, of St. John, N. B., bound north.
Brig Sarah A. Jenkins, Vaughn, 20 days from Palermo, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Brig Babbont, Coombs, 56 days from Palermo, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Br. brig Gaintes, McKenzie, 16 days from Matanzas, with molasses to S. Morris Wain & Co.
Brig Mary E. Haskell, Haskell, 12 days from Pensacola, with lumber to S. L. Merchant & Co.
Br. schr Kate Carlton, Lamb, 15 days from Cardenas, with sugar to A. F. Damon. Experienced heavy weather; took a gale off Cape Hatteras 8th inst.; split sails and was boarded by a heavy sea, which carried away the binnacle, etc.
Schr Oriole, Stahl, from Jacksonville, with lumber to captain.
Schr James L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Georgetown, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 13th inst.
Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, 46 days from Messina, at New York 13th inst.
Schr Emelie F. Cabada, Swain, 18 days from Sagua, at New York 13th inst.
Schr Ida May, Drake, cleared for Philadelphia, at New York, 13th inst.
Schrs M. E. Amsden, Smith and Sarah Bruen, Fisher, were loading for Philadelphia, at Wilmington, N. C., 11th inst.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, sailed for Philadelphia, from Charleston, 11th inst., with her inward cargo from Sagua.
Schrs W. H. Tiers, Hoffman; Clara, Mulford; Bela, Brown, for Philadelphia; and H. W. Godfrey, Sears, for a northern port, were loading at Charleston, 11th inst.
Schr General Seavy, from Eastport for Philadelphia, at Newport, 13th inst.
Schr Abraham Lincoln, cleared for Philadelphia, at New Haven, 12th inst.
Schr Sarah Cobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford, 11th inst.
Schrs W. C. Burns, Robinson, and Maria Jane, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk, 10th inst.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

WILLIAM GROVES,

No. 838 SANSOM Street,

AGENT FOR

YEATMAN & GRAHAM'S [2 22 1m

PURE CINCINNATI CATAWBA WINES.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MESSRS. CHRISTOPHER & MAY

Most respectfully inform the public that they have opened their

Restaurant & Dining Rooms,

At No. 15 South FOURTH Street,

BELOW MARKET.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER is a well and favorably known BOSTON CATERER, and Philadelphians will soon appreciate him. Of Mr. MAY, it is only necessary to say that for years he has been the obliging and gentlemanly Cashier of Mr. Price's well known establishment. It will be the constant aim of the proprietors to keep THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORD and to serve their patrons at SATISFACTORY PRICES.

GAME IN SEASON. OYSTERS and in fact everything appertaining to a first-class establishment.

CHRISTOPHER & MAY,
2 9 6t No. 15 South FOURTH Street.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan. A. STETSON, Superintendent. Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding, with or without rooms. 3 5 1m

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH ST.

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET,

(Penn Building,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Boon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilles Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Rowin Grebie,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 224 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 25

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables, were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

No. 424 RACE Street

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH Street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

Solicitor of Patents.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. 3 5 smth]

PATENT OFFICE.

Patents Procured in the United States and Europe.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information as to inventions can be had on application. Models made secretly.

C. H. EVANS,

3 4 thstu] N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

No. SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

R. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents,
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 3 1 1m*

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

EDWARD BROWN,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

3 13 stuth3m No. 311 WALNUT Street.

PATENTS.—WIEDERSHEIM & CO., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS, 400 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 468 7TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. 2 16 1m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide; Paulin, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 108 CHURCH Street, Alley Rooms.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cents per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 23 Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and W. RYERMAN, Captain Vance, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, March 18.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 23 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, Mar. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Apr. 3, 11 A. M.
KANSAS CO. (via Halifax) Tuesday, Apr. 6, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	30
to London	100	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	15	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer	47	by Branch Steamer	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First Cabin.....$160 | Second Cabin.....$95

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to

1 27] No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The SHORTEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
3 6] No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. E. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & Co.,
3 2] No. 132 South Wharves.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a large amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a Complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 24 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. JOSIAH WISTAR.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN DRAMA.

FOR SIX NIGHTS.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK,

QUEEN OF THE GERMAN STAGE,

assisted by a company of first class Artists, engaged by her in Europe, will give

SIX REPRESENTATIONS

OF

GERMAN DRAMA,

COMMENCING

MONDAY EVENING, March 15,
MARIA STUART.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 16,
MARIANNA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17,
CATHARINE THE SECOND.

PRICES.

ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR
No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats.
Family Circle.....Fifty Cents
Gallery.....Twenty-five Cents
Reserved seats can be obtained at H. Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy. 3 9 6t

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES THIS MORNING AT TRUMPLER'S MUSIC STORE AND AT THE THEATRE, FOR THE OPENING NIGHT,

TUESDAY EVENING March 16,

C. D. BESS & CO.'S

production of Brough's Extravaganza, the

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,

SUPERB OPERATIC AND DRAMATIC CAST, MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES, JEWELS, BANNERS, ARMOR, ETC.

THE CAST

embraces Mrs. J. A. Oates, Miss Fanny Stockton, Miss Katie Putnam, Miss Emma Wilmot, Miss Georgia Telbin, J. Johnston, James G. Burnett, M. W. Fisk, C. A. McManus, Mr. Ashley, J. H. Burnett, J. H. Dennie, C. Richards, J. B. Everham.

INTRODUCED AND SPECIAL FEATURES:—

THE LEON BROTHERS,

unrivalled in the great Niagara Leap.

BREBAN'S SWISS BELL RINGERS.
HERNANDEZ'S COW BELL RINGERS.
GIRARD'S ORNITHOLOGICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL IMITATIONS.
HERNANDEZ'S GUITAR SOLOS.
JAPANESE TROUPE EXTRAORDINARY!

Music by the celebrated KOPPITZ. 3 15 2t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½.

THIS (Monday) EVENING March 15,

SIXTH AND LAST WEEK OF

MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

The romantic Irish Drama entitled

THE EMERALD RING.

Received on each representation, by large audiences, with enthus

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1869.

Getting up Steam at Harrisburg—The Lock-up Safety-valve.

In Philadelphia the best method of guarding against the explosion of steam boilers was for a long period a subject of anxious consideration. Some of the most skilful experts in the city examined and reported on this matter, and after years of careful deliberation, a system was finally devised which, it is to be hoped, will prove efficacious and protect our citizens, as far as human foresight can protect them, against the fatal disasters caused by defective boilers or careless engineers.

The work which was deemed difficult here, for local protection, notwithstanding the aid given to Councils by men who really knew something about steam boilers, the Solons at Harrisburg now propose to rush through on a high-pressure system, as a piece of profitable State legislation.

Judging from their usual neglect of their legitimate duties, they might have slumbered on forever in blissful forgetfulness of the destruction of life and property caused by explosions, if a scheme had not been devised whereby corrupt legislators and the owners of certain patents could enrich themselves. The subject, intensely dry and repulsive when regarded as a duty, became endowed with absorbing interest as soon as a zealous borer convinced them, by the arguments to which legislative reason is so charmingly susceptible, that there was "something in it."

As the matter now stands, the House has passed, or is about to pass, a bill which, under an insidious pretext, will not only create a new horde of officials who are to be unduly rewarded for their services as inspectors, but levy an enormous tribute on the industrial interests of the State for the enrichment of the owners of two patents which may or may not, for all the legislators know, be the grand "lock-up safety valve" and "low-water indicator" which they are represented to be.

In the bill, Ossa is on Pelion piled to compel citizens of Pennsylvania to buy these New York patents. In principle it is the greatest legislative monstrosity of the session, and the men who support it, in its present shape, after fully understanding its provisions, must have reached that last and most shameless stage of corruption, where they cease to justify their deeds unto themselves.

Every owner of a steam boiler will be compelled to buy a new-fangled "lock-up safety valve" and a "low-water indicator," which will be manufactured at an enormous profit by the favored patentee and his legislative partners, if this bill becomes a law and the contemplated programme is carried out in all its ramifications. To ensure this result heavy fines and penalties are showered upon the stubborn or neglectful steam-boilers owners who fail to patronize the grand new legislative safety-valve company; and to make assurance doubly sure, there is a section setting forth that if the boiler of any person who fails to buy the high-priced patents blows up, he "shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period not exceeding ten years, and shall also be civilly liable to any person injured for all damages to person and property by reason of any such explosion!"

It would be a fair piece of parallel legislation, after this exhibition of legislative rapacity, if the session should wind up with a law sentencing to death every citizen of Philadelphia who, after the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railway is completed, rides north and south on any other line. If decency and justice are to be violated for the enrichment of legislative cormorants in one instance, why not in the other? And if one class of men are to be sent to prison for ten years because they will not patronize the Legislature in its "lock-up safety-valve" capacity, why should not another class be murdered outright for refusing or neglecting to shower its dimes upon the legislative passenger-railway pet?

The only thing that surprises us is, that the Legislature, instead of plundering the people piecemeal, does not advance boldly to its favorite task by appropriating all the money in the State Treasury at once to its insatiable leeches, and then levying a perpetual tax for their exclusive benefit.

The New Fenian Movement.

The Fenians have been quiescent for some time, and sensible people have indulged in hopes that the absurdity of their pretended efforts for the liberation of Ireland having been sufficiently demonstrated, they would be content to subside and be no more heard of. It seems, however, that they have merely been in a torpid state during the winter, and that with the advent of spring they have awakened to life and activity again, and are about to inaugurate a new campaign. It is announced that the Fenian councils have determined to celebrate St. Patrick's day by assessing each member of the organization for the sum of one dollar; and that all the Irishmen, and particularly the Irishwomen, in the country will be called upon to contribute a like amount, for the purpose of carrying the war into Britain. Of course, no one can be compelled to pay this assessment, especially those who do not belong to the great Fenian army, but the managers of the great Hibernian humbug will spare no effort, and will omit no appeal to the patriotism, prejudices, and sturdy Irish hatred of England to induce as many as possible to give the dollar demanded. This tax will come heaviest upon those who are least able to bear it, as most of the Irishmen and Irishwomen in the country belong to the laboring classes, who earn small wages, and, under the best circumstances, find it to be as much as they can do to support themselves. The women in particular will be appealed to in the strongest manner, and from them the most liberal response is to be expected. A dollar represents half a week's wages to most of the Irish women in the country, and it is an outrage to ask them to give such a proportion of their scanty earnings for the support of such a transparent swindle as the Fenian organization.

The ostensible purpose for which this money is to be collected is the purchase of rifles to be placed in the hands of the brave sons of Erin, who have resolved to do or die in the service of their native land. The only results of the Fenian movement hitherto have been to consign a number of unfortunate men to the gallows or English dungeons, and to put money into the pockets of such patriots as Stevens, O'Mahony, and Killian.

We have no particular affection or admiration for England, and we heartily sympathize with the Irish in hatred of English misgovernment; but Irish wrongs will never be righted by the Fenian organization, which we have no hesitation in characterizing as one of the most gigantic humbugs of the age. We hope that our Irish fellow-citizens will allow a little Yankee shrewdness and common sense to temper their generous impulses in this matter, and induce them to hold fast to their dollars until they are sure that some good will be accomplished with the money. It is very certain that President Grant will never permit any Irish organization to declare war with England as long as the United States Government is at peace with that country, and all the money contributed for any such insane purpose might be expended in a much more appropriate manner for the relief of the suffering poor.

Nova Scotia and Annexation.

It is said that the sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States is making great headway in Nova Scotia, and even extending into the neighboring province of New Brunswick. From the outset there has been developed in the former province a strong and apparently unconquerable opposition to union with the other provinces composing the Dominion of Canada. The Nova Scotians argue that all the benefits of the union are reaped by the western provinces, while the burdens incident to it which fall upon them are out of all proportion to the extent of their territory and the number of their people. In consequence of this state of affairs, they have been clamoring incessantly for a repeal of the act of consolidation; and now that there is no prospect of their demand being complied with, it is asserted that the annexation fever has broken out with greater virulence than ever before, nine-tenths of the population being prostrated with it.

The advocates of annexation have secured the coöperation of some of the leading journals, and have likewise engaged in a vigorous pamphlet campaign, numerous brochures setting forth the disadvantages of union with Canada and the benefits to be derived from annexation to the United States having been distributed throughout Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick as well. The services of eminent pampleteers at Washington have also been secured, for the purpose of doctoring up public opinion on this side of the boundary line. If rumor be correct, however, we fear that the Nova Scotians have made a sad mistake in the selection of their advocates, for Robert J. Walker, the seediest of all the tribe of seedy pampleteers, is said to be one of the number. Mr. Walker's achievements in the Alaska business still linger in the memories of the people, and they will be inclined to enter into any project of which he becomes the advocate with great reluctance and distrust. The only thing that this notorious lobbyist can accomplish in the Nova Scotia scheme will be the indefinite postponement of its consummation. Therefore, if any considerable portion of the people of that province are desirous of severing their connection with both Canada and the mother country, with the view of being received into the American Union, they will do a wise thing by repudiating Walker and his pamphlets.

The area of Nova Scotia, including the island of Cape Breton, which is now united with it, comprises 18,746 square miles, a little less than the combined territory of New Hampshire and Vermont; while its population, according to the census of 1861, was 330,699, and at the present day does not exceed 375,000. These figures are not sufficiently large to warrant the reception of the province into the Union on terms of absolute equality with the other States. If New Brunswick, however, sees fit to unite with Nova Scotia previous to asking admission to the Union, a very respectable State can be carved out of the combination. The area of New Brunswick being 27,700 square miles, and its population in 1861 having been 252,047—or about 300,000 at the present day—the new State would have an area of 46,446 square miles, and a population, in 1861, of 582,746, or about 675,000 at present. While its population would still be considerably less than that of Maine or New Jersey, its area would be about equal to that of Pennsylvania or New York. If the people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick see fit to unite in this way, and, having secured the consent of Great Britain, to demand admission into the Union as a single State, there is no doubt that their request will be granted without any assistance from the pamphlets of Robert J. Walker or any other lobbyist. The benefits to be reaped by the two colonies are so manifold and so manifest, that no argument should be needed to convince them of the fact, while the increase in our own territory would be more than compensated for by the accession to our population and resources.

The politicians have commenced a grand row at Washington over the momentous question of how the patronage shall be distributed, and whether the recommendations of Congressmen and Senators shall be potential in all cases, and the influence of all other members of the Republican party worthless. As the matter now stands, the President seems inclined to look closely after the public interests in this turmoil, despite all slates or combinations; and if they are well served, it matters little to the mass of the community what is the fate of the cliques, or of the thousand-and-one aspirants clamoring lustily for office.

In the organization of the House of Representatives, a special committee is to be appointed to investigate the manner in which the secret service fund was disbursed by Mr. Seward during his administration of the State Department. Curious revelations may be made, if all the secrets of his eight years of eventful service are disclosed. Authentic information on this topic would be deeply interesting, and we trust that the whole story will be spread before the public.

The Woollen and Worsted Trades in 1868.—The value of woollen and worsted manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in the ten months ending 31st October last to foreign countries and the colonies was as follows:—Cloths of all kinds, duffils, and kerseymeres, £3,172,271, against £4,692,351 and £4,638,532 in corresponding ten months of 1866 and 1867 respectively. Out of the total quantity of cloths exported in the present year, the United States took goods to the value of £108,880; France, £321,123; British India, £277,416; British North America, £289,665; Australia, £282,547, and China and Hong Kong, £218,651. Flannels were exported to the value of £331,561; blankets, of the value of £245,322, and blanketing and vaizes to the value of £53,695. The value of carpets and druggets exported was £947,419, against £1,080,133 in the ten months of 1866, and £1,003,931 in the corresponding period of 1867; the chief customers were the United States, £463 957, and France £142,691. Shawls, rugs, coverlets or wrappers, and carpet rugs were exported in ten months of the present year, ending the 31st of October, to the value of £218,917, and worsted stuffs and waistcoatings to the value of £11,253,519. Of this latter class of exports the Hanse Towns took goods to the value of £3 837,370; the United States, £2,381 297; France, £1,009,836; China and Hong Kong, £985.679; Holland, £517,342; and Belgium, £511,160. Worsted stockings were exported to the value of £50,732; other hosiery, £116,486; and small wares, £99,102. The total value of woollen and worsted manufactures exported in the ten months under review was £16,588,548, against £18,750,552 in the corresponding period of 1866, and £17,572,423 in the corresponding ten months of 1867. Woollen and worsted yarn was exported to the value of £5,467,694 in the first ten months of 1868. Of the total quantity of yarn the Hanse Towns took exports to the value of £2 665,184; and Holland to the value of £1,472 262. Sheep and lambs' wool was exported in the first ten months of 1868 to the value of £619,485.

The Prussian Railways.—The *Staatsanzeiger* of Berlin has lately directed attention to this subject, and gives a statement of all important facts down to the end of 1867. The article does not treat of the provinces annexed to Prussia in 1866. At the end of the year 1844, 114 German miles (one German mile is a little less than five English miles) of rail were open in Prussia; of these 18 had a double track. At the end of 1867, 954 German miles were open, of which 350 were double. Of these, 246 miles belonged to the State. The traffic has risen in proportion to the increase of facilities, the number of passengers having increased during the period above mentioned from about 4,000,000 to 39,000,000. These facts become more striking when we turn to the separate lines. That between Berlin and Hamburg, which belongs to a private company, and of which the length has remained almost the same since it was first opened, carried in 1867, 1,324,241 persons against 524,697 in 1846, while the goods traffic has risen from 1,218,734 to 11,502,197 tons. Again the line between Magdeburg and Leipsic, which was built in 1840, and remained unaltered in length until 1857, when a short line of about three German miles and a half was added, shows also a great increase. In 1841 it carried 353,201 persons and 570,815 tons of goods; in 1857, 935,694 and 10,197,207; while in 1867 the traffic was no less than 1,170,448 and 26,000,000. The capital invested in Prussian railways which were open at the end of 1867 amounted to 520,439,652 thalers; of this sum 128,411,870 had been employed on lines belonging to the State; 122,291,816 on private lines managed by the State; and 269 735,966 on those entirely in the hands of private companies. The stimulus which the railways in Prussia have given to industry cannot be stated in figures. The estates that lie in the districts through which they pass always rise in value, and sometimes attain nearly double their former market price. In provinces where the land is principally in the hands of peasant proprietors, it is frequently means that thousands of families gradually rise from poverty to comparative affluence. Hence the influence of railways is often felt by people who never enter one of the carriages.

The Cattle Trade of the United States.—Some interesting facts and figures on this question were recently submitted before the Social Science Association at Albany. It was stated that the consumption of beef in France was 910,000 tons; in England, 1,660,000 tons, and in the United States, 2 000,000 tons. One of the principal sources of supply of cattle to the Eastern States and New York was Texas. When the war broke out, Texas had only 3,000,000 of cattle. There were now 12,000,000 head of cattle in that State. The total supposed value of all the cattle in the United States was $100,000,000, and the total annual consumption amounted to 50,000,000 head. In New York alone there was $32,000,000 worth of meat annually consumed, besides 83,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at $33 000,000; 72,000,000 pounds of cheese, valued at $14,000,000; and 20,000,000 gallons of milk, valued at $7,0 0,000—a total of $55,000,000.

Hindoo Statistics.—In January, 1865, a census of the inhabitants of the northwestern provinces of British India was taken, with an enumeration of their occupations, after the manner of the English tables. The population in number came out as equal to that of the United Kingdom, or rather more than 30,000,000 of souls. The total number of persons supported by the community was found to be 510,013, many of whom returned themselves under these curious callings:—Beggars, 479,015; prostitutes, 26,806; eunuchs, 2231; pimps, 821; mourners, 29; almstakers, 111; pedigree-makers, 28; flatterers for gain, 226; vagabond. 1; house painters, 16; bulmashes, 974; grave-diggers, 97; ear-piercers, 18; makers of caste marks, 51; wrestlers, 2; charmers, 4; sturdy beggars, 35; professional thieves, 23; informer, 1; hangmen, 133; fortune-tellers, 3; jesters, 851; astrologers, 1123; mimics, 259; divers, 142; miscellaneous, 22,532. The vast majority are simply put down as beggars, but of "sturdy beggars" there were only thirty-five. Mourners alms takers (classed apart from beggars), pedigree-makers, and flatterers for gain come in strange progression.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA EDGLYARIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a toilet soap. For sale by all Druggists. h & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 49 No. 824 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER Extracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF the LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION will be held in GREEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, GREEN Street, between Tenth and Eleventh, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. BISHOP SIMPSON, Rev. C. H. PAYNE, Rev. CHARLES COOK, and others will address the meeting.

Tickets can be obtained gratuitously at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 Arch Street, and at Perkenpine & Higgins', No. 56 N. Fourth Street. 3 13 3t

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE AMERICAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION, at their new Hall, No. 1009 CHESNUT Street, THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. All are invited. [1*] F. S. GIGER President.

NOTICE.—THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY for the Relief and Assistance of Emigrants from Ireland, will be held at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Dinner on the table at 5 o'clock precisely.

The President of the United States has been invited and other eminent men are expected to be present. 3 13 2t ANDREW C. CRAIG, Secretary.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 13, 1869. Mail for HAVANA, per steamer STARS AND STRIPES, will close at this Office on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 7 A. M. It HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. OFFICE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 1302 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA March 4, 1869. NOTICE.

The rates for the transportation of Coal, to take effect March 15 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office. S. B. KINGSTON, 3 5 9 General Freight Agent.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NORTHERN LIGHT PETROLEUM COMPANY, the CHARTER OAK PETROLEUM COMPANY, and the NEW ERA OIL LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY, will be held on MONDAY, 22d inst., at 4½ o'clock P.M., at the office, No. 510 WALNUT Street. By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Philadelphia, March 12, 1869. 3 12 3t

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND No. 136 S FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary 1 11 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

THE MOST PROMINENT UPHOLSTERERS throughout the country are loud in their praises of Elastic Sponge as a sweet tate for hair and feathers. Cheapness, non-liability to pack, cleanliness, health and comfort are among a few of the advantages claimed for the Elastic Sponge. 3 3mwf

THE LIVELY THERMOMETER.

What ails that old thermometer?
Pray tell me, if you know;
So wondrous high the thing doth jump,
And falls again so low.

To-day 'tis up to fifty six,
To-morrow 'tis down to freezing,
And then it down near zero goes,
And the people with colds are sneezing.

It says at sunrise twenty-five,
And I wrap my coat around me:
By noon it goes to sixty-four!
Its rapid jumps confound me.

Again it starts at sixty-two,
But, eastern winds prevailing,
The mercury travels down again,
With snowing and with hailing.

The curious thermometer
Confuses me altogether:
But one thing certainly we'll I know,
Whether the mercury's high or low,
Whether the sun is shining or no,
In days of rain, or in days of snow,
Whether the March winds howl and blow,
All I have to do is to go
To ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Store, and, lo!
They have clothes for all sorts of weather!

Let the thermometer go up to boiling or down to zero, and we will be ready to clothe the public for every degree of heat or cold cheap for cash.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN STONE HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FAIR AT THE WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ENTRANCE ON EIGHTEENTH STREET, Commences Tuesday, 7 P. M., and continues Ten Days. Open from 3 to 10 P. M.

DR. WILLITS LECTURES THURSDAY, 8 P. M. Subject—"MODEL WIFE." Tickets, 50 cents. 3 15 4t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 3 1 tf

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER PIANOS. Taylor & Farley Organs only at WILLIAM G. FISCHER'S, No. 1018 ARCH St. 3 6 1m

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3 tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street 1 21

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, 2 5 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS From the Press of CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, Nos. 819 and 821 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

GLENNAIR: Or, Life in Scotland. By Helen Hazlett, author of "Heights of Eidsberg." 12mo., $1 50.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEN AND THINGS at Washington during the Third of a Century. By L. A. Gobright. 12mo. cloth $1 75.

STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE. A Book of Essays. By Miss Mary Preston. 16mo., cloth, $1.

MABEL CLIFTON. A Novel. By Frank Brierwood. 12mo., cloth, $1 50.

MAROONERS' ISLAND. By the author of "The Young Marooners." 16mo., cloth, ill., $1 50.

THINK AND ACT. A series of articles pertaining to Men and Women, Work and Wages. By Virginia Penny. One volume, 12mo., cloth. Price, $1 50. Orders from the trade solicited.

CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, Nos. 819 and 821 MARKET Street, 3 1 fwm 3t Philadelphia.

REILLY'S PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

As the entire edition of the Pennsylvania State Business Directory for 1868-69 is exhausted, and the demand not yet supplied, it becomes necessary to commence the canvass for a new Directory at once.

A corps of competent men have been employed, and all who are duly authorized to represent me are furnished with a printed authority. All others claiming to represent me are SWINDLERS.

C. LESLIE REILLY, 3 13 3t No. 132 S THIRD Street.

PORTER & COATES Have now open their New and Elegant BOOK STORE, In the Spacious Marble Building, No. 822 CHESNUT Street, (With an entirely new and elegant stock of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS. Every Book will be sold RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES 3 11 rp

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO., THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts., MANUFACTURERS OF "PASTRY," "PREMIUM," "RED STONE," AND UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR, ALL [2 17 1m

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice. LANGLEY'S CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR Again in the Market. "Ivory Sheaf," "Rural," "Neds," "Langley."

The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by BROOKE, COLKET & CO., FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS, 1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St., 2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS, NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE, 2 19 1mrp East of Front street.

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE, First class Houses. WILLIAM B. WEISS, 3 12 3t* No. 3936 CHESNUT Street.

DRUG STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE, NO. 830 S. THIRD Street. 3 5 3t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT, The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street, Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS, 2 23 No. 733 WALNUT Street.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office. Also, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 6 24 BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1123 GIRARD Street. 2 1 tf

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Plastic Slate and warranted for ten years. HAMILTON & COOPER, 3 15 6m No 45 S. TENTH Street.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street, 1 13 wfm]

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1520 S FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 1 month THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 tf

FINANCIAL.

4,500,000 SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, ISSUED BY The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,

Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres of Choice Lands,

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,

YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.

PRESENT PRICE, Ninety-five and Interest.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price. Pamphlets and full information given on application to JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD Street, E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South THIRD Street, Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6m4p

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia, DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., N.Y. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris, Bankers and Dealers in U. S. Bonds.

Parties going abroad can make all their financial arrangements with us, and procure Letters of Credit available in all parts of Europe.

Drafts for Sale on England, Ireland, France, Germany, Etc. [3 10 12rp

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON, HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next Door to Post Office, Is now prepared to offer to Gentlemen of Philadelphia and vicinity, DRESS HATS FOR SPRING, in new patterns of rare elegance, and of materials and workmanship unsurpassed. Best quality, $9; Fine quality, $7.

Each quality will be provided, if desired, with his patent, easy-fitting Ventilating and perspiration-proof attachment. The styles of the best London Hatters will be reproduced, and all English peculiarities accurately exhibited. The price of these fine hats will be $10. A call of inspection is respectfully solicited. 3 11 9rp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6rp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE

BRIDAL SILVER.

CLARK & BIDDLE, No. 712 CHESNUT Street, 3 11 tf m] PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES, And Dealers in American and Foreign WATCHES. No. 13 South SIXTH Street, MANUFACTORY, No. 23 S FIFTH Street.

WM. B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 2] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers, rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, 3 3 1f Delanco, N. J.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. JOHN BINGHAM, 3 2 Superintendent.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Inspirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 29 tf

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT John Brougham's drama of *The Emerald Ring* will be performed for the last times during the present week. For six more nights and one matinee, the Hibernian nondescript, yclept the "stage" Irishman, as personified by Mr. Barney Williams, will swing his shillelah, dance his jigs, and exhibit his patched corduroys and ragged hat to admiring and perspiring audiences. We are not certain but that Barney's Irishman ought to be considered and judged as a work of art; it is certainly not nature; it is certainly original, for the likes of it was never seen before—and may we hope never will be again?—and if not a work of art, what is it? Too conundrum is too much for us, and we give it up. Barney and his fine-looking wife will disappear after the present week, and the scenes that have known them will know them no more. On Monday next that burlesque on humanity, the Irish drama, will be succeeded by another burlesque, which the enterprise of Manager Hemphill will introduce to the Philadelphia public. Felix Rogers, Jennie Willmore, and Lizzie Willmore will appear in some of the best burlesques of the day, commencing on Monday in their original parts in Barnard's extravaganza of *Ixion*. This piece has been played recently with much success in New York and other cities, and it is said to be highly entertaining. Mr. Rogers and the Misses Willmore have a high reputation in England as first-rate artists in their particular line, and we bespeak for them a favorable reception in this city.

The London *Illustrated News* speaks of these artistes as follows:—"We give this week portraits of those clever and well-known burlesque artistes, Mr. and Mrs Felix Rogers—the latter better known as Miss Jennie Willmore. The lady and gentleman, the subject of these few remarks, have no very lengthy career to look back upon, but what their professional career lacks in length is amply made up for by its brilliancy. Mr. Rogers and Miss Willmore were amongst the company that opened under Mrs. Selby at the New Royalty, and played in the first piece produced by that management. We forget the title of the piece, but we recollect that there were a lot of amateur sailors in it, that Mr. Rogers and Miss Willmore were two of them, and that both lady and gentleman gave a taste of their quality as comedians and dancers, which was even then thought pre-eminently promising. Almost immediately after, Mr. Burnard supplied the new and then hopeful management with its first burlesque, This was the now world-famous *Ixion*. To expend a sentence on the subject of the popularity attained by this burlesque would be sheer extravagance. Every town throughout the three kingdoms, ay, and the colonies, too, that owns a theatre, has had its walls placarded with announcements of the performance of that most popular of all burlesques. The popularity of *Ixion*, however, was, as is frequently the case, due to a number of circumstances rather than to the one circumstance of its intrinsic excellence. The piece is undoubtedly brilliant, and is, perhaps, still the best work of the author and the most popular burlesque ever written. One of the causes, then, of the exceptional success of *Ixion* was the acting of Mr. Felix Rogers, and another was the acting of pretty Miss Jennie Willmore. The other causes we need not enter into now. Mr. Felix Rogers played, or created, the 'Minerva' of that piece. His wonderfully comic portrayal of the immortal bluestocking, and his side-splitting recital of poor Dr. Watts' 'When dogs delight,' are things not likely to be soon forgotten by those under whose notice they came. The hit made by Miss Willmore in 'Ixion' was no less decided. Her piquant style, the excellent point with which she enunciated Mr. Burnard's jokes, and her graceful and clever dancing took the critical first night's audience by storm; and the position thus gained at a single bound has been maintained since before all audiences. After leaving the New Royalty, which they did on the break-up of Mrs Selby's management, Mr. Rogers and Miss Willmore went into the provinces, playing wherever they went in *Ixion* and other pieces with the greatest success. Mr. Rogers then got Mr. Burnard to write him another burlesque, the copyright and sole right of playing which he purchased. This burlesque was *Sappho*, a work which, besides being every way worthy of the author of *Ixion*, and in some respects, as we think, superior to that piece, supplies Mr. Rogers, in the character of the heroine, with a part still more elaborate than 'Minerva,' and still better calculated for the display of his peculiar powers. His and Miss Willmore's playing in this piece have met with similar success accorded to their playing their original parts in *Ixion*. They have, since their first appearance in London at the New Royalty, and in the intervals between their various tours in the provinces, played engagements together in the Surrey and Adelphi. Mr. Rogers has also played a season at the St. James's, and Miss Willmore one at the Princess'."

AT THE ARCH Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing* will be performed for the last times this evening, to-morrow, Wednesday, and Thursday.

On Friday Miss Lizzie Price will have a benefit, and on Saturday Mr. Mackay will make a similar appeal to his friends.

AT THE CHESNUT C. D. Hess & Co.'s burlesque company will appear to-morrow evening in Brough's extravaganza of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*. This piece has been performed with great success in Chicago, and it is promised that it shall be put upon the stage at the Chesnut in handsome style. Many of the artists in this company are old established favorites here.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Fraulein Fanny Janauschek will commence a short season of six performances of German drama this evening. Janauschek is one of the great actresses of the day; and those who admire dramatic art should make it a point to see her. Schiller's tragedy of *Mary Stuart* will be performed this evening. To-morrow *Marianne; or the Woman of the People*, and on Wednesday *Catherine the Second*.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Japanese troupe will continue their wonderful performances during the present week. This house has been crowded every evening since the Japanese have been there; and as there are thousands who have not seen them, and who would be glad to do so, Manager Donnelly would probably find it profitable to induce them to prolong their stay indefinitely.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT at Concert Hall is one of the most popular exhibitions ever given in this city. The performances are varied and attractive, and one hundred handsome gifts are distributed to the audience every evening, and at the matinees.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will deliver his lecture on "Circumstances," at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next, March 22. The sale of tickets will commence on Wednesday morning at Ashmead's book store, No. 724 Chesnut street.

LITERARY AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—J. Leslie Gossin, Esq., the accomplished reader and personator of comic and sentimental characters, assisted by the brilliant and talented young American actor, Mr. F. A. Gossin, will give select readings and scenes from Shakespeare's plays, for the benefit of the Children's Home, Lancaster, on Thursday evening, 18th inst. Mr. Leslie Gossin gave a performance in that city some five years ago for the orphans, which was a success, and Mr. Gossin left a favorable impression as being a gentleman of excellent and rare qualities. Mr. F. A. Gossin is a leading artist of culture and ability, and an accomplished gentleman, who has (since he left the Arch Street Theatre in this city, where he was a popular favorite) held the leading positions in some of the finest establishments in the Union. We cheerfully recommend these gentlemen, as they will give a performance of true merit for a noble object, and one worthy of public patronage.

Communication.

The following letter from Isaiah C. Wears, the well-known colored orator of Philadelphia, speaks for itself:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1869.—Hon. Horace Greeley—Dear Sir:—I write to you because I know you would like to see justice done, and will, to the extent of your power, see that it is done; and though I hold that noble and patriotic action cannot *claim* reward, and often goes through the world uncared for, still it is a pleasure that I cannot forego to speak a word for the good and true men whose devotion to country and to the reforms through which we have just passed is so well and widely known. Having eagerly watched the friends of freedom during the struggle, I have concluded to avail myself, through your politeness, of the columns of the *Tribune* to say a word. My attention has been particularly directed to New Jersey. Here our friends were few and hesitant, our enemies bitter and malignant. The first public man in the State to advocate, on the stump and in the Senate, against all odds, the *rights* of the oppressed against the *wrongs* of the oppressors, was the Hon. James M. Scovel. I do not know whether he would accept an office or not, nor do I care; but such men as he, who have borne the brunt of battle when *courage and ability* were necessary, should at least have the honor of an offer. This is the voice of thousands, that the name of James M. Scovel should not be forgotten.

I. C. WEARS,
No. 514 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from $6 upwards. Call and examine.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WITHOUT A GOOD DIGESTION all other temporal blessings are comparatively worthless. The dyspeptic millionaire who has tried all the potions of the medical profession in vain, and believes his complaint to be incurable, would give half his fortune to be freed from the horrors of indigestion, and thus enabled to enjoy the other half. Of course he would.

Perhaps Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been recommended to such a sufferer. Possibly he has turned from the friend who who made the suggestion with a sneer, intimating that he has no faith in any "patent medicine." If this has been the case, so much the worse for him. His incredulity dooms him to a life of misery. All the luxuries which wealth can purchase are at his command. Not one of them can give him pleasure. His own irrational obstinacy is his bane.

The masses happily for themselves, are less skeptical. There is such a thing as bigoted unbelief, as well as bigoted credulity, and a golden mean between the two, which men and women who are gifted with common sense adopt and profit by. These are the class who patronize and recommend Hostetter's Bitters. Why do they approve this famous anti-dyspeptic and anti-bilious preparation? Simply because they have not been too much the slaves of senseless prejudice to give it a fair trial, and have found that when all other tonics, stimulants, and stomachics failed, it produced the desired effect.

"Strike, but hear," said the Roman sage, when his ignorant enemies were assailing him. "Doubt, but try," says the man who has been cured of indigestion, or biliousness, or intermittent fever, by the Bitters, as he relates his experience of the medicine to his invalid friends. Whoever is so wedded to his own foregone theoretical conclusions as to decline to test the properties of a medicine endorsed by the testimony of intelligent men in every walk of life, and approved by the people at large, deserves to suffer.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

BEAUTY AND HEALTH.—Pale and sickly-looking females would do a good thing for themselves by judiciously trying Speers "Standard Wine Bitters." Thousands have used them who have been struggling for the mastery with death, and have found them to be the greatest life-giving tonic known. They will animate the pulse and bring health and color back to their death-white lips. Sold by Druggists.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos, No. 927 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

FINE CLOTHING.—
CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE TIME HAS COME

For

Spring Overcoats.

We have them for $6·50.

All prices up to $25.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

LEY—WILLIS.—On January 30, JOHN W. LEY, of Philadelphia, to Miss SUE E., daughter of John K. Willis, Esq., of Goldsborough, Pa

STRIEN—BANES.—At New Britain, Bucks county, March 6, by Elder W. M. Whitehead, Mr. J. EDWARD STRIEN to Miss LIZZIE BANES, both of Montgomeryville.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the evening of the 13th instant, GEORGE B. ALLEN, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Delaware county, Pa., on Fourth-day morning, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will meet at Media, the train leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 and West Chester at 9 A. M.

CAHILL.—On the 13th instant, MARY T., daughter of Michael and the late Margaret T. Cahill, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 851 N. Eleventh street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

CARSON.—On the morning of the 15th instant, SARAH L., wife of Thomas Carson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 629 N. Nineteenth street, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DERINGER.—On the morning of the 13th instant, FLORENCE, daughter of Estaleen W. and the late Bronough M. Deringer, of Waverly Place, near Wilmington, Del.

Funeral from residence, No. 612 N. Front street, on Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery. (Delaware papers please copy.)

MARSHALL.—On the 14th instant, ELIZABETH M., wife of John A. Marshall, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 338 Borden street, below Wharton, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, To proceed to Ebeneser Church for services and interment.

SHEARD.—At Frankford, suddenly, on the 14th instant, Mrs. MARY SHEARD, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 4140 Paul street, above Tacony, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

VENNELL.—On March 12, EMILY G., wife of Isaac Vennell, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the American Assembly, No. 7, and Hope Encampment, No. 1 are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, Fishhouse Station, Stockton township, Camden county, N. J.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 19

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN,
No. 604 MARKET Street,
2 17 wfm tf ABOVE SIXTH.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

REMOVAL.
SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
DEALERS IN CURTAIN & WALL PAPERS
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 37 NORTH THIRD STREET
TO
No. 530 MARKET Street
AND
No. 523 MINOR Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,
BOOKSELLERS, AND PUBLISHERS OF
Brooks' Normal Series of Arithmetics.
Raub's Spellers.
Fewsmith's Grammars.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Bouvier's Astronomy.
Hillside's Geology.
Sheppard's Constitution.
Fairbanks' Book-keeping.
Felton's Outline Maps.
Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Copy-Books, Etc.

Teachers and Principals of Private Seminaries are invited to an examination of our large list of School Publications. Favorable terms given for first introduction. 3 3 wfmw1trp

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.: Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comerciante; Murias; Upmann; Ramilleter; Espanola; Figaro, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices.

Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of

"MARIANA RITA." "FRA DIAVOLO."
"FLEUR DE LYS." "LOUIS D'OR."

Great variety of sizes, good quality at low cost.

Call and examine or send for samples.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS,
2 27 tfrp No. 229 S. FRONT STREET.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—ESTATE OF John S. Cotton, Bankrupt.—By order of United States District Court, Eastern District, Pennsylvania, in Bankruptcy.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Valuable Lots, Twenty-fifth ward. On Tuesday, April 6, 1869, will be sold at public sale, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lots of ground, viz.:—

No. 1—All that lot, marked No. 36, on the plan of property of the Allegheny Avenue Wharf and Land Company, situate on the southeast side of Richmond street, in the Twenty-fifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, at the distance of 101 feet 2⅝ inches southwest from the southwest side of Allegheny avenue; in front 18 feet, and in depth 100 feet to an alley.

No. 2—All that lot, marked No. 44, on above plan, situate on the southeast side of Richmond street, in the said ward, at the distance of 54 feet southwest from the southwest side of Saxon street; being in front 18 feet, and in depth 104 feet.

No. 3—All that lot, marked No. 32, on said plan, situate on the southeast side of said Richmond street, in said ward, at the distance of 21 feet 2⅝ inches southwest from the southwest side of Allegheny avenue; in front on said Richmond street 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet.

No. 4—All that lot, marked No. 100, on said plan, situate on the northeast side of Saxon street, in said ward, at the distance of 153 feet 6 inches southeast from the southeast side of Richmond street; in front 14 feet, and in depth 68 feet.

To be sold subject to all incumbrances. Plan, searches, etc., can be seen on inquiry at the Auction Store. W. S. PRICE, Assignee.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 15 27 4 3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

CARPETINGS.

SPRING—1869.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for

SPRING SALES,

Embracing all the new styles of

CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
3 11 tfrp ETC. ETC.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 3 11f

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 134 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 9 30

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS OF all kinds can be had at No. 105 S. FIFTH Street (next door to Old Office), and at No. 233 WALNUT Street, Penn Buildings.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
Opened This Morning,
ELEGANT BLACK SILKS.

Ponsin's Satin finish Black Silks.
Heavy Black Silks for Suits.
Medium Black Silks for Suits.
Cheapest Black Silk in the market.
200 pieces Fine White Pique 25 to 88c.
50 pieces Fine Pique, slightly soiled, 28 to 38c.
100 pieces Pure Chene Mohairs, 38c., worth 60c.
Handsome Spring Stripe Poplins, 25 to 60c.
New Percale Robes.
10,000 yards New Calicoes 12½c.
20 dozen Silk Neck Ribbons (new).
50 dozen Marseilles Toilet Sets (3 pcs.) 28c.
Woven Tucked Skirt, a new article.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, $3·25 to $11.
Fine Medium and Low-price Shirt Fronts, made expressly for our sales, of Richardson's Linen.
Large Satin Damask Napkins.
Table Damask and Towels, great bargains.
Jobs in Linen Handkerchiefs.
New Hamburg Embroideries

Specialty in Black Silks.

Crochet and Applique Lace Tidies.
New Linen Collars and Cuffs.

Kid Gloves! Kid Gloves!

Genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves.

Specialty in Black Silks.

50 dozen Genuine Kid Gloves, $1·25.
Hoop Skirts new shapes.
50 dozen Whalebone Corsets, 95c.
"Robert Werley Corset."
100 pieces Plaid Nainsooks, a bargain. 3 13 2t

1869. CENTRAL 1869.
CLOTH EMPORIUM.

Men's Coatings,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Black Cloths,
Black Doeskins,
Boys' Goods,
Ladies' Cloakings,
Mixed Cloths,
Plain Cloths,
Fancy Cloths,
Opera Cloths,

Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for

Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.

Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest *cash* rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ARE DAILY OPENING
NEW STYLES OF SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS,

To which the Attention of Ladies is Particularly Invited. [3 10 wsm3t

WHITE OPERA CLOAKINGS.

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET.

Ladies' Cloakings.
Black Broadcloths.
Fine Cassimeres.
Good Tweeds, 75 cents.
Water-proofs, $1 up.

A Magnificent Stock of Woollens, Medium to Finest Qualities, of the right kinds at the right prices.

We invite buyers to examine them. 1 7 fsm

H. STEEL & SON,
NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.,
Have just opened a choice assortment of
Striped French Silks,
Satin Striped French Silks,
Striped Silver-Grey Silks,
Shaded Striped Silks,
Colored Dress Silks,
In New Spring Shades,
Black Gros Grain Silks.

The best makes of Lyons Gros Grains.
Gros Grain Silks in all qualities.
The best $2 Gros Grains in the market.

Our assortment of Black, Colored, and Fancy Silks is now very large and varied. Our prices we guarantee to be always as low, and in some instances [1t
Lower than Market Prices.

OLD FRANKLIN HALL CLOTHING
EMPORIUM.

PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,
No. 321 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE REOPENED, SINCE THE RECENT FIRE
An Entire New and Fresh Stock
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Which they are Selling at very
REDUCED PRICES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S
MOURNING DEPARTMENT

Includes every variety of Textures for persons wearing BLACK, from the DEEPEST MOURNING to BLACK GOODS used as Walking Dresses.

BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, all widths,
CAMEL'S HAIR BAREGES, do.
HERNANI BAREGES, do.
TAMISE BAREGES, do.
BATTISTE LAINE,
MOHAIR TAMISE, a New Article,
RAZ DE ST. CYR,

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

All these Goods have been selected with the greatest care from the most celebrated and reliable makers, and we have marked them at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,
ABOVE BROAD

DRESS GOODS.

WE NOW OFFER THE LARGEST IMPORTATION WE HAVE EVER MADE, AND EMBRACING

All the Novelties for the Season.

THE FINEST TEXTURES PRODUCED BY THE BEST LOOMS OF EUROPE DOWN TO

Goods for the Popular Trade,
AND AT
POPULAR PRICES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT Street,
ABOVE BROAD. 2 13 3t

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW LINEN DRESSES,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PRINTED
LINEN CAMBRICS,
Received by last Steamer from Europe.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.

Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.

Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 18 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

$15,000 TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST in a first-class mortgage of city property. S. KINGSTON MCCALL, No. 439 WALNUT Street. 3 11 5t*

FOR THE LADIES.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115.
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Cotell, Satine, and Jean's Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced 2 25 3m

PARIS.
U PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DU BAC, NOS 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 35 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This House established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of

SILKS—FIRST NOVELTIES,
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLLENS, LACE LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,
Mh5'525A 02303M1920 WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to Announce his New Styles of Gents' Boots and Shoes, for Spring Wear, and is now ready to receive and fulfil all orders which the public may favor him with. 10 16 fmw1

FASHIONABLE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
GIVE US A CALL.
C. N. LEE, J. R. CHARLON.
1 16 1m No. 212½ South TENTH Street.

Napoleon's Correspondence.

The Imperial Commission has now issued the twenty-sixth volume of Napoleon's correspondence, which relates to the gloomy Leipsic period. The campaign of 1813 was remarkable for the fact that the allied armies, between Dresden, where Napoleon was victorious, and Leipsic, where he was vanquished by numbers, avoided meeting him in the field, and only accepted battle where his lieutenants commanded. In this way Vandamme, Oudinot, Ney, and Macdonald suffered heavy reverses, the first-named general falling into the hands of the enemy with 10,000 men at Kulm. In writing to Murat in October the Emperor says:—"I calculate that you have now 60,000 men. The Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) will sleep to-night at four leagues from Leipsic; as I do not determine to go to that place myself, I will send him there, so that you will have about 90,000 men. A capital trick to play will be to have salutes fired in honor of the victory gained by the other army, and also to have a grand review as if I were present, causing the troops to cry 'Vive l'Empereur!'" At the commencement of the campaign, Napoleon learned that Jomini, "a man who had written some sound ideas on war,' had gone over to the enemy, and that Moreau, his ancient rival in glory, whom he had driven into exile, had returned from America and was in the Prussian camp. He ordered the first to be tried by default as a deserter, and was glad that Moreau had at length raised the mask. Moreau fell at Dresden, and his Majesty evinced great anxiety to know if the report of his death were true. The letters before us show that France, which had given so much to Napoleon, was at length becoming exhausted; there was talk of discounting the future by calling on the conscripts of 1815; in a note to Cambacérès the Emperor wrote, "I desire that you assemble the Minister of War, the Director of the Conscription, the Minister of Police, and the Minister of the Interior, to devise means for procuring from 60,000 to 80,000 men over twenty-two years of age. Independently of this resource I count on 100,000 refractory conscripts. It will be necessary to organize flying columns to make these men rejoin." In fact, France was to be driven like a covert, and taxes were to be augmented, because Napoleon refused to accept the Alps, Pyrenees, and Rhine as the boundaries of France, and to give up Italy, where Prince Eugene was viceroy.

A note addressed to the Minister of War in September exhibits the manner in which Napoleon imposed on the country. General Clarke was directed to draw up a report to this effect, that if the Emperor demanded 200,000 men it was to deceive Europe; he only wanted 120,000. His calculation was that there remained 900,000 disposable men in France, and that if he obtained 120,000 at once, that would save him from requiring double that number later. However, such of the 900,000 men as were not drafted into the army were to hold themselves in readiness in case of being wanted. As regards his foreign policy, the Minister of War was to declare that the Emperor had given Austria no cause for complaint, but that all Europe breathed hatred against France, and was determined to devastate her territory. England had rejected all overtures, and wished to insist, amongst other conditions, that they were never to have more than thirty vessels of war. Russia had shown herself an implacable enemy; she had with her own hands lighted the fires of Moscow, and now she aspired to revenge herself by putting a torch to the towns of the empire, perhaps even to Paris. General Clarke was to point out that the allies did not wish for peace, that they were so ashamed of their pretensions that they had not ventured on an ultimatum, and that men and money were necessary to overthrow their evil designs. Napoleon then expressed his opinion that if a country of 5,000,000 inhabitants could bring 200,000 men into the field, the empire, with 60,000,000 inhabitants, should be able to raise troops enough to confound its enemies.

It is difficult to imagine the Imperial Commission reading this document without smiling. The demands of the Allies were clearly defined: they had been stated at Prague and Dresden, and they were afterwards reiterated in the declaration of Frankfort. Austria, before joining the alliance, had acquainted Napoleon with the conditions on which she would remain neutral, and her propositions, which contained nothing dishonorable, had been repulsed. Three months after Napoleon's note to the Minister of War, the armies of the Allies were pouring over the frontier. Count de Fontanes made a report to the Senate, which is published in the volume before us. The Senate is invited to express its opinion on the state of affairs without reserve. The Emperor is welcomed back to France after so many hardships and triumphs; he is praised for having renounced the vast designs he had conceived, and turning away from those battle-fields where for fifteen years he had been the admiration of Europe. The kings of Europe are reminded of the debt of gratitude which they owe to Napoleon, who saved their thrones by stifling the Revolution, and Lord Aberdeen is accused of fomenting dissension and preventing the acceptance of terms agreed to by Metternich and Nesselrode. The Senate replied to this report according to custom. The Commission publishes this reply, but omits all mention of M. Lainé's hostile report adopted by a large majority in the legislative body, the doors of that chamber being immediately closed.

The violent antipathy of Napoleon to England frequently breaks out in this volume, and forms a marked comparison to the manner in which he spoke about Austria. In September his Majesty wrote this note to his Foreign Minister:—"There is such impatience in Paris to have news that you should lose no opportunity of furnishing intelligence. Soften down as much as possible and avoid everything personal against the Emperor and Metternich. Never employ such terms as *court* or *house*, but *cabinet*. NAPOLEON."

In November, when Wellington's progress was alarming, his Majesty wrote to Caulaincourt, "Order that if ever the English arrive at the château of Marracq the château and all the houses belonging to me be burned, so that they may not sleep in my bed. The furniture can be taken to Bayonne."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The People of Algeria.

A letter-writer in Algeria says:—"Strangers are apt to imagine that all the natives of Algeria are Arabs: this is a mistake. The population is about equally divided between Arabs and Kabyles or Berbers. These latter, the Barbairi of the Greeks, are probably the true indigenous inhabitants of North Africa, whose blood has mingled with that of Phœnicians, Carthagenians, Romans, and Vandals, and all other races who from time to time have settled in the country. It was they who listened to the preaching of Augustine and Tertullian, and constituted the flocks of the eight hundred bishops or pastors of the African Church. When the Arab conquest in the sixth century swept over them they bent to the storm, conformed ostensibly to the religion of the Crescent, and retired into the mountain districts of the Atlas and the oases of the Sahara. But they carried with them, and have since retained, much of what they had learned from previous conquerors. The writer of an excellent article on Algeria in the *North British Review* describes them as industrious, frugal, and teachable, dwelling in a house, cultivating the soil, engaged in commerce, the husband of one wife, who is a companion and an equal instead of a puppet and a slave.

"The Kabyle differs from the Arab in his customs more than in his appearance, which approaches nearer to the European type. He often has the red hair and blue eyes of the Vandals. This Kabyle element is the preponderating one, not only in Algeria but in Tunis and Morocco. The population of Kabyle itself, the mountain region to the eastward of Algiers, is about eight hundred thousand, and the Kabyles of the plain about a million. The Arabs of pure blood are not more than five hundred thousand. The Arab and the Kabyle have only one point of contact—their reciprocal hatred. The contempt of the laborious mountaineer for the lazy inhabitant of the plain can only be compared to the proud disdain shown by the cavalier of the tent for the dweller in a house of stone.

"The indolent and luxurious Arab is the type of nomad life, but the Kabyle loves his home and his village: an indefatigable workman, he tills the ground, sows and reaps, while in winter, transformed into a blacksmith or joiner, he constructs with his own hands the instruments of his labor. In summer and winter, in sunshine or rain, his life is a perpetual toil. The Kabyles were the last to yield to the French power, but now they are, on the whole, loyal subjects to its dominion. They are allowed to possess their own laws and form of government, which is intensely democratic. The French never interfere with them unless a European is mixed up in their quarrels. The Turcos, those dashing-looking native infantry troops, in their light blue tunics and red caps, are drawn from the Kabyles, while the Spahis, the native cavalry, consist of Arabs. The former, it is needless to say, are by far the most valuable and trustworthy."

Herculaneum.

A correspondent writes to the London *Athenæum* as follows:—

NAPLES, Feb. 10, 1869.—I have most interesting intelligence to communicate. On Monday last the King paid an unexpected visit to Herculaneum, and made arrangements for the immediate commencement, or recommencement, of the excavations of that rich treasury of antique art. His Majesty was accompanied by his Ministers, and by the Commendatore Fiorelli, who has so long and so ably directed the excavations of Southern Italy, and who is now reorganizing the museum in such a way as to render it one of the most precious ornaments of Italy. Of course the subterranean theatre was brilliantly lit; but the attention of the King was directed principally to what has been long a desideratum, the disinterment of treasures of incalculable value. You will remember that several years since I announced that all difficulties had been surmounted, and that only the completion of the formalities by the appropriation of some garden was need to commence operations; but year after year has passed away, and Herculaneum has fallen into oblivion. The story, I believe, is as follows:—The garden belonged to a priest, who begged hard for his bit of ground, saying that he should soon die if it were taken from him. The public service, however, was alleged as the necessity for action; proceedings were commenced, the ground was alienated after the long and tedious deliberations of the tribunals, and the Directory put in possession of the land. The poor priest died soon after. But there was no money to pay for the excavations, and it is just this which his Majesty has supplied out of his own purse. He has promised to give for this purpose 6000 lire annually for five years, "and if anything more be wanting," he added to Fiorelli, "you may apply to me." The Director then offered the King a small spade. "What! must I work too?" said he, and struck the spade into the ground, so that the excavations may be said to have commenced not only under the auspices but with the hand labor of Victor Emanuel. The facts are more especially interesting, as they show that the warrior king, whose life has been, and still is, one of continued political agitation, is no less the patron of art. It is forty years since this mine of wealth was worked, or rather since the works in it were suspended. How great a revolution in taste the beautiful objects found in Herculaneum produced the world well knows—an influence which has not yet ceased to exist. We all anticipate fresh discoveries eagerly, and I shall probably have to record many "eurekas" which will make your mouth water. The ground to be worked is a continuation of the present long line of street or streets in the direction of the sea. After the ceremony of inauguration, if so may be called the plunging of a spade into the soil by royal hands, the Marchesa Gualterio, Master of the Household, made a short address, winding up by reading the decree which appears in today's papers. The Bourbons declared the Museum and all that was found in the excavations to be the private property of the Crown, by royal decree. Victor Emanuel, on the contrary, commences his decree in the following terms:—"Considering that it is our duty to give the example of patronizing all great national designs, and to guard the decorum of whatever forms the secular patrimony of the glory of Italy, we have decreed and do decree," etc. The contrast between the two decrees marks the difference between an absolute and a constitutional sovereign.

The Icelander and his Horse.

The life of the Icelander bears a curious resemblance to that of the Arabs of the desert. With both, the horse is their trusted companion. The Icelander can scarce go a single step without his horse. In passing over the long and barren wastes, where not even a blade of grass relieves the sterile monotony of the scene, if the faithful horse should fall him, his life is placed in peril. Icelandic horses are generally small, and do not reach higher than the breast of a full-grown man. They are, moreover, rather short, but for all that, they can go a good pace, and are very comfortable to ride, either at a canter or a gallop. It is not, however, every horse that can canter, and some can never be taught to do so. A good canterer in Iceland is prized at a much higher value than a trotter. The first will cost from forty to fifty rixdollars, while the latter may be bought for twenty or twenty-five rixdollars; occasionally a hundred rixdollars have been given for a horse, but this is something so unheard of, that it was alluded to as if it were a political event of the last importance. In consequence of the low prices of horses, they do not receive much attention at the hands of their owners. On the coast they are allowed to run loose during the winter, when they keep themselves on seaweed; and by some of the fjords where the herbage is luxuriant on the mountains, they are allowed to search for the grass underneath the snow that has not been mown in the summer; or else pick up heather, etc., in the fissures and clefts of the rocks. Thus, in most parts of the country, they have to provide themselves with food. Sometimes they get a little hay in very severe winters. They live, in fact, like the sheep, with the exception of the milch ewes, and have to find their own food all the year round. In the autumn they are assembled on the mountains, and driven home to their parish, where, as far as possible, a lookout is kept that they do not starve or freeze to death in the winter. Thus, though there is no trouble in feeding them, all their manure is lost, which in Iceland is a great loss indeed. Horse breeding, too, as well as many other things, is much neglected in the country. Stallions are allowed to run loose all the year round, so that there can be no choice in the breeding of a foal; and it is well known, of course, what great influence a careful selection has in this matter. Another result, too, is that there are an enormous number of foals born every year, whence the owner of a mare is put to the inconvenience of being unable to use her for some time. Mares, therefore, do not fetch nearly such high prices as horses. To obviate the above inconvenience, they generally put the foal to a mare that has lost her own progeny. If at first she is not inclined to receive her step-child kindly, resort is had to a clever stratagem. The mare and foal are shut up in a dark place together, and after a little while she gets to be fond of her adopted one. There is no doubt that much might be done in improving the breed of horses in Iceland. Their numbers are rather large. In 1863 there were, in round numbers, 37,000 horses in the country, or rather more than half a horse for each person. A good many of them are exported. In the above year 828 were exported, principally to Scotland, and a few to Belgium. Owing to their diminutive height they would be very serviceable in coal mines; indeed, it is for this purpose they are chiefly bought. The Icelandic horses, though larger than Shetlanders, are smaller than the Norwegian, and are as strong and as stoutly built. In a part of the South coast of Iceland the people eat horse-flesh and thrive on it. It is said to possess the quality of imparting a good complexion. When it is generally known that it possesses this virtue, horse-flesh will probably be sought after in all countries, especially by the fair sex. Possibly it may have been this fare which gave our ancestors those beautiful complexions for which they are renowned in the Sagas; for they were regular gluttons when horse-flesh came in their way. The three commandments of the Catholic priests to their proselytes were:—"Not to have more than one wife;" "not to expose their children;" and "not to eat horse-flesh."—*A Summer in Iceland.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The other day, while the curé of the Madeleine Church was discussing business in the vestry with a friend, a small, insignificant looking person entered and desired to speak with him. The curé, with his well-known air of a *tambour majeur*, curtly told him to sit down and wait. The small man, however, remained standing. This displeased the curé, who exclaimed, "Monsieur, I desire you to seat yourself." Instead of complying the gentleman paced rapidly up and down the room until the curé, fairly irritated, insisted in so peremptory a manner as to compel obedience. In about a quarter of an hour, business being finished, he turned to the stranger, "Monsieur, what is it you desire?" The latter replied, in a thin shrill voice, "M. le Curé, I wish to inquire at what hour to-morrow you will be able to baptize an infant, for whom I am to be sponsor?" An hour was named, and he was told to write his name, and that of the godmother, at full length in the register book, which was presented to him for that purpose. To the surprise of the curé he wrote down, "François d'Assise, Roi d'Espagne, and Isabella, Reine d'Espagne." To complete the scene, there entered immediately afterwards the ex-Queen herself, attended by another personage, whose face is now sufficiently known to the Parisians. They had waited until they were tired for the reappearance of the ex-King, and had at last come in search of him.

—M. Eugene Pelletan will, it is said, shortly bring before the Legislative Chamber the question of the tax now levied upon the receipts of French theatrical directors for the benefit of the poor. The so-called "right of the poor" was first imposed as a sort of fine payable by way of atonement for the sin of keeping open a theatre at all. That view of the matter being no longer tenable, it is asked why the manager of a theatre should be called upon to make over a tenth part of his receipts (not profits) to the poor any more than a newspaper proprietor, banker, or any other speculator. Under the present system a manager whose expenses amounted to 1000 francs a night, and who received just enough money to cover these expenses, would find himself a loser to the extent of 100 francs a night. At this rate he would ultimately be obliged to close his theatre, and thus, for the sake of the absolute poor, would have to throw a number of relatively poor persons out of work.

—Whether insanity be upon the increase in England or not is still an open question, and one on which the best authorities differ. But, on the other hand, there seems no doubt that, in spite of the great advances made in the general science of medicine and in the treatment of physical disorders, little or no progress has been made in checking or radically curing mental disease. Some doctors go so far as to maintain that the types of madness are year by year becoming more intense and more hopelessly incurable. Be that as it may, we have good authority for asserting that the ratio of cures now effected is not a whit greater than in the days of the most empirical treatment. We have done away with the old systems of restraint and coercion, of bleeding at the full moon and purgings at the half-moon, but mental disease still holds its own; nay, in the opinion of some most able to form a correct judgment, is actually on the increase. Now is not this a most important subject for a searching inquiry?

—Frederick the Great, in his droll contempt for German education and literature (his notorious "Rescript" about "kicking" the then discovered Nibelungen MS. out of his library" is still to be seen, with the MS. in question, used to appoint his valiant privates or sergeants to be schoolmasters, whether they could read or not. Russia seems to have adopted his plan now in full earnest, but in a somewhat improved fashion. There have been certain military schools at work ever since 1861, in which the soldiers were taught the "three R's," and so successfully has the experiment turned out that the army is now intended to form a preparatory kind of school for the whole nation. The most advanced soldiers are at once to be made schoolmasters or magistrates' clerks, and it is calculated that out of the 600,000 men who form the standing Russian army, at least 4000 may be drafted off annually for the "Educational Civil Service."

—The Russian Government, aided by the Synod, is doing its best to set its house in order, theologically at least. The "orthodox" clergy, it appears, have long been a standing disgrace to the country. A beginning has been made by raising their salaries, so as to enable them to devote more of their time and thoughts to their own education. Hitherto their children have been obliged to adopt their profession, and they have hitherto had to keep them to a very advanced age; from this burden they are now released. Clergymen's children are no longer to be counted among the active clergy, as has hitherto been the case; indeed, they may choose any study or profession for which they feel inclined. It is hoped that this and other reforms of a similar kind will do something to raise the orthodox "cloth," both morally and intellectually.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The names and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of [2 6 5w
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, (Entrance on Greene; P. O. Box 811,) NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing, in quantities, the following kinds of ORDNANCE STORES, now on hand at the different arsenals in the United States:—

CARTRIDGES

For Spencer's carbine	Cal. 50 and 52	
For Ballard's do.	"	Metallic primed.
For Henry's do.	"	
For Remington's do.	" 44	
For Warner's do.	"	
For Sharp's do.	" 52	Linen.
For Starr's do.	" 54	
U. S musket cartridges, E ball	" 54	
U. S musket cartridges, E ball	" 58	
Rifle musket cartridges, E ball	" 69 and 71	Paper.
U. S. rausket cartridges, round	" 69	
U. S. musket cartridges, buck and ball	" 69	
Colt's pistol cartridges	" 44	
Colt's pistol cartridges	" 41	
Smith's carbine cartridges, rubber and metal	"	
Burnside's carbine cartridges, metal	" 36	

Parrott and Hotchkiss projectiles for all calibres of cannon; round shot, shells, canister and spherical case, for all calibres. Also, fixed ammunition for the same.

Musket percussion caps from broken-up ammunition.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. payable on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Twenty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Bidders will state explicitly the point or points where they will accept stores. Deliveries will only be made at the arsenals.

Samples can be seen at this office, or at any of the arsenals in the United States.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., 3 1 Major of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY DEPARTMENT, CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA, OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, February 26, 1869.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., the 15th day of March, 1869, for furnishing this Department with FORTY (40) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, on or before the 15th of April, 1869.

The horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

The foregoing specifications will be rigidly adhered to.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid and certified to by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or other public officer, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
HAY T. GORDON, Second Lieutenant 8th U. S. Cavalry, 3 3 10t Acting A. Q. M.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 184 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS OF all kinds can be had at No. 105 S. FIFTH Street (next door to Odd Office), and at No. 430 WALNUT Street, Penn Building.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 08
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594·00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds; (F. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co. principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for Insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116 150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	146,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	J. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	L. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary, 2 13

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 12 7

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL
No. 224 WALNUT Street, Opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas M. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edward Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office South west Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $300 000·00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869 479,283·71

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nathro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. H. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no especially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.
ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 29 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Statement of the condition of the Company, December 31, 1868.

Capital Stock $150 000·00
Capital Stock paid in cash 150,000·00

ASSETS.

	Market Value.
Cash on hand and in bank	$414·40
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	14,166·65
U. S. Gov't bonds, 5-20s, '67, par $18,100	150,167·50
Accrued interest, not yet due	186·30
Bills receivable	4,415·29
Loans on security of policies	3,197·13
Deferred premiums for the year	29 023·04
Value of lease	5,000·00
Value of reinsurance policies	137·25
Personal property at House and Branch Offices	2 417·96
	$212,367 72

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	$56,591·97
Amount of all the claims against the Co.	3 232·25
	$59 823·60

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	$35,476·94
Loans on security of policies	5 338·73
Amount of premiums earned, including deferred in hands of agents	31,129·60
Interest received from investments	5,749·65
Income from all other sources	25·00
	$86,650·47

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of loans paid during the year	$1,469·00
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance policies	268·50
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	16 617·88
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,329 25
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	15,969·44
	$36,678·59

Value of Company's stock, par $100; market value, $106.
This Company commenced business in April, 1868, and have already issued 13000 POLICIES, covering over $2,000,000 of Insurance.
March 3 1869.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania,
OFFICE, No. 302 WALNUT STREET,
2 3 wfmst PHILADELPHIA.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1 083 528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issue Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas C. Ellis,
George Fales.	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 23 stuthst BELOW MARKET.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1026 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office. 2 23 1m

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,

12 18 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER,
D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufactories. 7 15mw

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
1 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

Russia and India.

The discussions which arise from the progress of Russian conquest in Central Asia forcibly illustrate the inconvenience of all domestic controversy on international questions. When diplomacy was conducted secretly by official persons only, there was, as at present, a risk of error; but governments and their agents had the great advantage of expressing an undivided will. Newspapers and pamphlets, while they may often throw light on the subject of debate, supply information with indiscriminate liberality to both parties alike. The veiled menaces of a Foreign Secretary or of an Ambassador produce but little effect when the supposed organs of public opinion have admitted the impossibility or inutility of resistance. In the conflict of judgment foreign statesmen naturally accept the statements and arguments which suit their own policy best. The Emperor Nicholas at the beginning of 1853 might have found many wholesome warnings in the English press; but choosing to believe, on the authority of one or two journals, that the influence of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright was supreme in England, he plunged his country into a disastrous war. The advisers of his successors will probably place a similar interpretation on eager and exaggerated professions of indifference to Russian victories in Turkestan. Ostentatious deference to the United States has led, first, to the unlucky Alabama Treaty, and then, by a fortunate consequence, to the refusal of the American Senate to ratify the result of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's successful negotiations. An obviously insincere affectation of confidence in Russia will tend in the same manner to encourage presumption, and possibly to facilitate aggression. It is highly probable that Sir John Lawrence may have judged rightly in maintaining his system of non-intervention against the prevalent opinion of Anglo-Indian politicians; but while silent inaction may sometimes be imposing, loud professions of neutrality and of peaceful intentions are generally undignified, and often imprudent. Declarations that the vicinity of Russia to the Indian frontier is not alarming are so obviously untrue that they suggest an opposite interpretation. The fabulous ostrich never thrust its head into the sand until it was in imminent danger from its pursuers. It is absurd to suppose that Russian statesmen or generals will be deterred from prosecuting their designs by fulsome assurances of perfect reliance on their friendly moderation. If the time has not yet come for counteracting their possible projects, it would be expedient to say as little as possible when nothing is to be done. If it is true that Sir John Lawrence at last resolved on subsidizing the Afghan Government, he confided the reasons of his change or modification of his policy only to his official advisers and superiors. Loud disclaimers of anxiety convert subsequent precautions into admissions of the existence of danger.

It is perfectly true that the approach of Russian forces to the Indus and the Himalayah has hitherto furnished no legitimate cause of offence. It would have been incalculably more convenient to the English Government that a barrier should be interposed between two rival empires; but it can scarcely be pretended that England or India has a vested interest in the barbarism of Central Asia. The civilization which is diffused by Russian soldiers may not be of a high order, but the most flagrant abuses of Russian administration might be beneficially substituted for the social and political system of Turkestan. If Mr. Vambery, who is assuredly not a partisan of Russia, may be trusted, the inhabitants of Bokhara are morally the worst people to be found on the earth. The semi-brutal African savages of Speke and Baker may be equally vicious in their propensities, but they are far inferior in capacity to the race which formerly produced the conquerors of India, of China, and of Eastern Europe. The comparatively pure religion of Mahomet has conformed itself, like other creeds, to the disposition of its professors; and its precepts of charity and piety offer no impediment in Bokhara and the neighboring regions, to ferocious cruelty and abandoned profligacy. In such a country even an orthodox Cossack, accustomed to be the instrument of a regular government, may perhaps be a beneficent missionary; nor would the Indian Government, which has prudently abstained from attempting the reformation of Central Asia, be justified in protesting against the accomplishment of the task by a formidable rival. When it has suited the policy of Russia to be on good terms with England, assurances have been repeatedly given that the frontier of the empire would not be further advanced in a southeasterly direction; but excuses or pretexts for extension of territory are never wanting in the neighborhood of warlike and unsettled tribes. A commander on the border sends a flying column to exact satisfaction for the plunder of a travelling merchant; and soon afterwards he finds it necessary to erect a fort that he may secure supplies and reinforcements for his detachments. After a time the fort is besieged or threatened, and it must be protected by the acquisition of the adjacent district; and finally a general war ends in the annexation of two or three provinces to the territory of the conqueror. One of the many processes by which the Indian Empire attained its present dimensions was exactly similar. In each special quarrel the Ameer or the Khan is as likely to be in the wrong as the Russian commander. In the conquered districts, roads made for military purposes serve commercial wants, and Russian and native traders acquire a certain amount of security for life and property. Although the patriotic and religious sentiments which sometimes survive all other virtues are shocked by the triumph of the foreign infidel, the greatest happiness of the greatest number of inhabitants may possibly be promoted by transference from indigeneous misrule to Russian uniformity and order. Circumstances might render it expedient to co-operate even with a Turkestan chieftain, but no sympathy can be felt for the murderers of Stoddart and Conolly.

The possible collision between England and Russia in Central Asia will be analogous to a civil litigation rather than to a criminal prosecution, as it will result, not from the infliction or sufferance of wrong, but from a conflict of interests. A native government of a united India, disposing even of half the resources which are at the command of the Viceroy, might regard with indifference any force which could threaten its northern frontier. The vicinity of a European power is only dangerous because it might encourage disaffection to an alien government. The Russian generals have taken a part in the late civil disturbances of Afghanistan, where Russian agents had been busy more than a quarter of a century ago. In former times it was only by the intervention of Persia that the Russian Government could hope to acquire a footing in Afghanistan; and it was to obviate this comparatively remote danger that Lord Auckland's unfortunate war was undertaken, and that Herat has been protected by diplomacy and by arms against Persian ambition. Recent victories have placed Herat almost between Russian and Persian territories, and a comparatively short distance separates the Russian outposts from the Valley of the Indus. The more easterly conquests may be regarded with less jealousy, inasmuch as they are separated from India by a great mountain range, penetrated only by passes which are difficult and defensible, although they have in former times been traversed by more than one Asiatic conqueror. It is from the Northwest that a hand might be held out to Indian insurgents, and that an auxiliary invasion might be directed against the Punjab. Some military critics, indeed, hold that the danger has been but slightly increased by the conquest of Bokhara, because the natural course of Russian aggression would, according to their opinion, lie through Persian territory from the southern shore of the Caspian; but the better authority seems to be on the side of the more recent alarmists; and it is certain that the new acquisition will facilitate interference in Afghan affairs. For the moment it appears that Shere Ali has reunited the possessions of Dost Mahommed; but in that distracted country a pretender may at any time make himself master of Herat or of Candahar; and it is not impossible that he might throw himself on Russian protection. The most pacific of Indian politicians agree that the occupation of Herat by Russia would be as legitimate a cause of war as the seizure of Peshawur or Mooltan. With such a contingency in prospect, it is idle to assert that the interests of Russia and England in Asia are identical.

It is impossible to know whether Russia contemplates the future acquisition of the whole or part of India, and it is enough to be aware that hostile proceedings on the Indian frontier might not improbably be caused by European complications. Within a few weeks English diplomacy has once more ended in baffling the designs of Russia against Turkey, which will be resumed on the first favorable opportunity. The experience of the Crimean war showed that Russia was assailable by a power possessing maritime superiority, while it possessed no means of retaliation on a distant enemy. In the event of a future quarrel, a blockade of Cronstadt or of Odessa might be answered by a march upon the frontier towns of Affghanistan. Any Russian force, indeed, which could be employed on the Indus would be easily outnumbered and defeated, if the Indian Government were at leisure to occupy itself exclusively with repelling invasion. There is every reason to believe that internal disturbances might be simultaneously repressed; but it is useless to deny the probability of novel risks and embarrassments. In India, if not in Europe, the era of perfect non-intervention and of indifference to foreign policy is still remote; nor, indeed, is it likely that the modern doctrine will be heartily adopted by any Government which has an army to dispose of. It is desirable, if it is practicable, to avert a collision as long as possible, by some amicable understanding with Russia; but a compact on a single point of difference with a litigant who has other disputed claims in reserve is scarcely likely to produce a lasting settlement. The most unprofitable of all devices is to assert clamorously that there is peace when there is no reason for dwelling on the subject except a well founded belief that peace is likely to be disturbed.—*London Spectator.*

Matthew Arnold's New Work.

The London *Athenæum* reviews Matthew Arnold's new work, "Culture and Anarchy," as follows:—

"Myself and my Countrymen" would be a more fitting title for this book. Culture is, of course, synonymous with Mr. Matthew Arnold, while anarchy includes the rest of England. People who labor for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, when there is some chance of effecting their object, who advocate marriage with a deceased wife's sister because the chief argument against it seems to be unsound, who try to bring about by degrees many reforms which could not be carried at once without a revolution, are clearly in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity. Those only are to be commended who look in everything to sweetness and light, who are in contact with the main stream of human life, who let their thought and consciousness play freely and naturally upon every subject, who try to put right reason or their best self into the action of the State, and to whom nothing has significance unless it affects the best reason and spirit of man. Unfortunately there is only one person who comes up to his ideal—and that person is Mr. Matthew Arnold. We must depose all our present leaders of thought and action in his favor. It is clear that no statesman of either party can presume to vie with him. The Conservative Home Secretary did not repress Murphy. The Liberal Chancellor of the Exchequer is devoted to the middle classes. The Liberal party generally supports small measures on the real property of intestates. Mr. Bright praises America, although it is clear from what M. Renan says that America does not deserve praise. Mr. Gladstone, instead of proposing a measure which "culture" could have approved, waited to trip up Mr. Disraeli if he proposed it. It is clear that none of these men can have any significance for our best reason and spirit. What, then, is left to us? Nothing but the consolation of knowing that Mr. Matthew Arnold watches over our destinies, and that if we listen to his teaching we may gradually rise from the bondage which shuts in the children of wrath and anarchy into the glorious liberty of the children of culture.

The prospect is cheering indeed, but we are afraid it will not attract many. Most of us are too hardened. We are unable to see that an institution which we think bad must really be good because institutions of the kind give us a sense of the historical life of the human spirit. We begin to distrust Mr. Matthew Arnold's phrases when we find that they either mean nothing at all, or are merely novel forms of political platitudes. After listening with some interest to denunciations of our faith in machinery, we are somewhat surprised to hear that England has no idea of "the State—the nation in its collective and corporate character, intrusted with stringent powers for the general advantage, and controlling individual wills in the name of an interest wider than that of individuals." Could we have a better definition of machinery? And yet when we have got this State as a corrective to the excess of individualism, Mr. Mathew Arnold tells us that we are to vivify the State by an essentially individual process, that of "putting into the action of the State as much as possible of right reason, or our best self." We do not enter into the question whether these projects are practicable. Possibly we may not understand them in the sense which they bear to Mr. Matthew Arnold's mind. But it seems to us that if they mean anything, they describe a very familiar part of the Liberal policy. It is true the Liberals do not generally talk about sweetness and light, for the very good reason that sweetness and light are wholly indefinite. And we have no doubt that Mr. Matthew Arnold would not only have more influence, but would do himself more justice, if he did not talk of them quite so often. In his present book he seems to have fallen a victim to his love of phrase-making. Instead of explaining his views—we might almost say instead of understanding them—he adopts some forced classification, and refers everything to it. Hebraism and Hellenism are the last new things he has brought out. Having once hit on any such expression, he rides it to death. Starting from a proposition which is not very intelligible, he has to harp upon it constantly for fear it should be forgotten. The result is that his style seems to be losing that clearness for which it was once conspicuous. Many pages of this book appear to be written by a dandy Carlyle. There is an intellectual coxcombry pervading the whole, and giving it the air of a windbag floating along the main stream of human life, professing to be filled with the best reason and spirit of man, and labelled Sweetness and Light. Two or three of the side-hits by which Mr. Matthew Arnold illustrates his position justify this simile. Speaking of the Pilgrim Fathers, he says:—"Notwithstanding the mighty results of their voyage, they and their standard of perfection are rightly judged when we figure to ourselves Shakespeare or Virgil—souls in whom sweetness and light, and all that in human nature is most humane, were eminent—accompanying them on their voyage, and think what intolerable company Shakespeare and Virgil would have found them." Then, the Cornell University, in which Mr. Goldwin Smith has accepted a chair, "seems to rest on a provincial misconception of what culture truly is, and to be calculated to produce miners, or engineers, or architects, not sweetness and light." It is refreshing to turn from such mistakes as these of the Pilgrim Fathers and of this American founder to a really great and good work, though it has often since been misrepresented. "Christianity might have lost herself, if it had not been for some such change as that of the fourth century, in a multitude of hole-and-corner churches. At a critical moment came Constantine, and placed Christianity—or let us rather say placed the human spirit whose totality was endangered—in contact with the main current of human life. And his work was justified by its fruits, in men like Augustine and Dante, and indeed in all the great men of Christianity, Catholics or Protestants, ever since." This is a rather wide generalization; but of course Dante never invoked Constantine in a bitter attack on the riches of the Papacy, exclaiming—

> Ah, Constantine, of how much ill was cause,
> Not thy conversion, but those rich domains
> That the first wealthy Pope received of thee!

Such are Mr. Matthew Arnold's views on things removed from us by time and space. His treatment of home affairs is not more attractive. He has misapprehended the argument about coal being the basis of our national greatness. It is clear that our material greatness is meant; our prosperity, the power of employing so many hands, of finding food for so many mouths, of exercising a direct and palpable influence on the nations around us. Such greatness may be contemptible in the eyes of culture, and it may seem unworthy of the name when it is compared with spiritual greatness. But that is another question. Mr. Matthew Arnold might as well say that gas cannot be the source of light, because it is not associated with sweetness. If the same way his attack on the Real Estate Intestancy bill appears to us wide of the mark. Such a measure has generally a definite and immediate object, and the first thing is, whether that will be attained. There are, no doubt, ulterior aims, some of them more certain than others. But in that direction the measure is nothing more than a leveler. Mr. Matthew Arnold thinks that all these ends would be reached at once by his letting his thought and consciousness play freely and naturally upon the operation and the stock notion at the bottom of it. By all means let him try. All we say is that others are trying as well. It is possible that some may not be contented with the limits which are thus prescribed for them, and may wish to let their thought and consciousness play freely upon Mr. Matthew Arnold. We hope it will not put him out.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 580 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,238 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123 000 cartridge boxes, various.
15 000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23 199 curb bridles, various.
10 000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828 450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18 200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C; or Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding. 3 1

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,180 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.

A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
2 22 mw6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at BRICE ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

28 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2600 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
600 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Rames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESTNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6 25 A. M., 7 45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8 00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
4 13

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 10:10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6 30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10:55 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 12:55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 6:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7:50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 12 General Superintendent.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw] No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom..... $2 25
At 9 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 6 A. M., and 3:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2 30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 9:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2 30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7 30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 4:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.

At 11 30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9:45 A. M., 4:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 3, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of the Second and Third street run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3 30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Harleford, Masonville, Rancocas, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horner stown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
11 16

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at BROAD and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets fairly minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train..... 8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00 P. M.
Fast Line..... 11 50 A. M.
Erie Express..... 12:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 12 00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday nights to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express..... 3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation..... 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9:10 A. M.
Fast Line..... 10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12:00 P. M.
Erie Express..... 3:20 P. M.
Day Express..... 3:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9 05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 15, 3¾, 4, 5, 6¾, 8 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6 05, 7, 8, 9, 11 P. M.

The 3 20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN,

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 5¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 5 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2 45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11 30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9 10 A. M., 2:10, 6:25, and 8:20 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10 45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 168 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.

Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1065 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 23

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, SUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS;

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6 45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 A. M., 12 30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6 30 A. M., 12 45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7 30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8 10 A. M. and 12 45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 A. M., and 1 50 and 10 19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3 50 and 5 50 A. M., and 10 50 P. M., passing Reading at 5 44 and 7 31 A. M., and 12 00 P. M., and arriving at New York at

The Spanish Mission.

The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday prints the following:—

Mr. Smalley, the correspondent of the *Tribune*, who visited Madrid with strong prepossessions in favor of Mr. Hale, and who knew nothing before that time of Mr. Perry, the Secretary of Legation, writes a letter, in which he decidedly disapproves of the further continuance of Mr. Hale in the office he has held so many years. Mr. Hale is in decay, and such sympathies as he has are not with the Spanish Liberals. He has little influence with the present, and had none with the late, government. The editor of the *Evening Post*, who speaks advisedly, and from personal observation, refers in the highest terms to Mr. Perry's efficiency and knowledge, pronounces the charges against him calumnious, and urges the Senate not to confirm the new nomination for Secretary of Legation without a careful consideration of the matter.

Mr. Hale has already written a letter to a New Hampshire member of Congress, in which he begs for a reappointment and attacks Mr. Perry severely. He also assails Mr. Seward. These charges against Mr. Perry had already been communicated to the State Department, where they were considered and where Mr. Perry's defence was held to be conclusive.

If Mr. Hale's wanton and malicious attack on Mr. Seward needed any reply or refutation, it has it in the fact that Mr. Bryant and Mr. Smalley alike condemn the Spanish Minister and praise his secretary. Mr. Hale has survived his usefulness, and is already showing the querulousness of age. The public interest requires the substitution of a new man.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Important Statistics from the Annual Report of the Controller for the Year 1868.

The complete report of Joseph R. Lyndall, Esq., the late Controller of the city, has been printed in pamphlet form. Extracts from it were published at the time it was submitted to Councils, but they were incomplete and in many respects incorrect. We therefore present the following tables, all of them of interest to our citizens. The

Revenues of 1868 and the Estimated Revenues of 186

are set forth in the following table:—

Departments.	Estimated Revenues in 1869.	Revenue Collected in 1868.
Highways	$37 160	$36,204 21
City Railroad	17 000	16 205 98
Water	700,000	714,821 10
Fines and Penalties	4 000	5,810 00
Pawnbrokers' Licenses	4,600	4,666 67
Gunpowder "	40	45 00
Theatrical "	.....	1,400 00
Petroleum "	.....	1,000 00
Prison "	20,000	17,000 00
Poor	19,000	21,356 87
Health	20 000	21,110 97
Police	600	354 05
Sheriff	1,500	1,952 00
City Solicitor	42,000	41,627 76
Markets	52,000	57,183 12
Wharves and Landings	52 772	64 453 22
City Property	10 000	14,725 43
City Ice Boat	4 000	3,766 07
Miscellaneous	3 000	5 342 78
Survey	1,000	4,554 53
Interest on Bonds etc.	1,500	2 558 92
Dividends on Stock, etc.	225,000	317,625 50
State Appropriation to Public Schools	60,000	12,637 78
State Tax advanced in 1866	5,000	998 37
Park Commission	.....	4,550 00
	$1 270 172	$1,372,828 34

In the following table is given the entire revenue of the city for the year 1868:—

Cash balance, Jan. 1, 1868		$1,082 789 18
Receipts from Departments		1,372 828 34
Temporary Loans		835,000 00
Defense Loans, Nos 3 and 4	$205,100 00	
School Loan, No. 2	145 800 00	
City Loan, No. 34	171,500 00	
$325,000 Loan	180.000 00	
Culvert loan, No 2	18,200 00	
		720,600 00
Taxes of 1862	357 51	
" 1863	1.022 52	
" 1864	1.557 62	
" 1865	8,798 46	
" 1866	56 940 46	
" 1867	345 969 86	
		409 646 43
" 1868		4,751 342 45
State and Militia Taxes		48 089 77
Total		$9,220,296 17

Outstanding Warrants.

The statement of the payments by the City Treasurer during 1868 has already been correctly published, but the following, showing the amount of outstanding warrants on the 1st of January, 1869, is additional:—

Departments.	Amount.
City Controller	$11,521 99
City Commissioners	131,991 93
Clerks of Councils	22 137 31
City Ice Boat	6 977 24
City Solicitor	438 936 60
City Treasurer	9 836 80
Fire	66 047 01
Highways	303 782 52
Health	21 389 39
Lighting the city	234 846 53
Markets, etc	71,649 44
Police	490 489 74
Poor	193,857 66
Prisons	79 947 96
City Railroad	4,177 84
Public School and Loans	625,915 96
Street Cleansing	67 871 24
Surveys	26,434 30
Commissioners of Sinking Funds	200 00
Receiver of Taxes	15,840 09
Water and Loans	430,847 99
Defense of City	1,517 08
Revision of Taxes	43 947 03
Park Commission	28,040 27
Willis' Hospital	1,517 14
	$3,338 820 86
Warrants outstanding, 1861	1,257 81
Do. do. 1862	1,046 56
Do. do. 1863	2,553 84
Do. do. 1864	42,1 3 25
Do. do. 1865	20,981 78
Do. do. 1866	24 450 57
Do. do. 1867	19,570 63
Total	$3,450,605 30

During the year 1868, outstanding warrants to the following amounts were paid:—

Year.	Amount	Year.	Amount.
1861	$18 10	1865	$112,046 95
1862	167 43	1866	79,461 51
1863	1,496 86	1867	1,065,959 98
1864	89,890 40		
Total			$1,348,708 18
Warrants of 1868 paid			6,409,045 10
Grand total			$7,757,753 28

The Trust Funds.

In the following table are given the receipts, payments, and balances of the several trust funds of the city for the year 1868:—

Trust Fund.	Balances Jan. 1 1868.	Receipts during 1868.	Payments during 1868.	Balances Jan. 1 1869.	Investments.
Girard Estate	$57,149	$405 839	$346 789	$116,194	.....
T. D. Grover	235	2 974	2 927	332	$58 31
Wills' Hospital	101	8 119	7,672	548	85,700
Yellow Fever Fund	3	2,629	2,604	28	11,750
Fuel Fund City	176	2,077	2 083	170	6,790
Fuel Fund Act Assem	17	192	178	31	3 200
Girard Fuel	32	5 6	488	49	9,389
Girard Bequest to schools	297	594	894	297	9 900
B Franklin	46	1 887	1,764	169	38 167
Paul Beck	.....	1 00	5 00	.....	8 333
Esther Waters	672	55	571	956	10,464
George En le	667	2 592	825	2 734	7 821
J. Scott 4th do	166	5,781	5,660	306	18 900
J. Scott $300	86	637	6 9	84	12,798
B McManus	21	29	4	19	50
J. Dutton	348	696	282	754	4,686
W. Carter	78	45	89	65	2 250
A Thompson	123	194	120	197	3,334
R. Scotten	1	12	12	12	200
E Cresson	999	300	.....	1 799	5,000
J. J. W. Morris	280	.....	.....	280	667
D. Claypoole	100	.....	98	2	831
A. Arnold	124	66	.....	162	6 985 000
E. Boudinot	1 280	4 291	4,256	1,850	6,449
Balance in hands of Treasurer				$125,747	
Balance of securities on hand					$231,660

The Sinking Funds.

In the following table are given the receipts, expenditures, and balances of the several sinking funds for the year 1868:—

Name of Fund.	Cash Balance, January 1, 1868.	Received in 1868.	Paid in 1868.	Cash Balance, January 1, 1869.	Amt. of Loans on hand January 1, 1868.
Ten millions	.....	$499 826 81	$499 830 81	.....	$3,599 88 09
$400,000 Loan	$491 35	9 435 00	9,496 50	$429 85	
Certain Culverts	69 18	4 6 9 0	4 667 25	80 93	74 410 00
Water Loan No. 1	49 37	7,197 00	7,209 00	37 37	40 600 00
" No. 2	10 75	14,077 00	13,955 75	132 00	69,700 00
One Million Loan No. 1	55 425 00	25 383 68	80 809 68	00 00	45 400 00
Gas Loan No. 1	15,864 00	19,841 50	73 00 00	633 50	105 900 00
" No. 2	5,684 50	16 410 25	.....	21,994 75	118 600 00
" No. 3	5,049 18	14 248 50	19 297 68	00 00	82 800 00
" No. 4	110,017 00	11,617 00	121,621 25	12 75	45 300 00
Road Damage and Bridges	49 40	2 038 12	2,087 52	00 00	14 600 00
$325,000 Loan	76 60	9 094 00	9 169 15	00 45	46 600 00
Defense	99 37	24,538 00	24 582 00	93 37	167,300 00
" No. 1	85 88	11,5 9 00	11,631 00	11 88	101,300 00
" No. 2	97 49	19 318 00	19 409 25	6 25	114 400 00
" No. 3	69 25	10 812 00	10 882 00	29 25	39,500 00
" No. 4	36 255	2,229 00	2,224 7	11 50	18 700 00
School Loan No. 1	819 18	17,209 93	17,057 56	1,181 60	48 200 00
" No. 2	74 86	4,068 00	4,089 50	53 36	39 800 00
Chestnut Street Bridge No. 1	97 25	1,345 10	1,818 50	28 75	4,700 00
" No. 2	74 74	2,164 00	2,196 00	84 74	127,900 00
Municipal Loan	67 00	36,085 00	36,085 00	80 00	
City Bounty No. 1	$97 79	$10,286 00	$10,310 25	$73 54	$78,306 00
" No. 2	52 46	514 00	514 96	54 95	470 700 00
" No. 3	52 46	514 00	514 96	54 95	195 100 00
One Million Loan	55 425 00	25 383 68	80 809 68	00 00	282 700 00
$800,000 Loan	18 848 00	10 015 75	4 72	28 27	176,600 00
City Loan	25 385 00	25 000 00	25 000 00	383 68	45 000 00
$700,000 Loan	18 410 25	18 000 00	182 0.0 00	228 25	176,600 00
Road Damages	15 825 00	15 000 00	15 000 00	825 00	18 300 00
Certain Obligations No. 33	2 000 25	2 000 00	51 61	61 64	35,500 00
Northwestern Railroad	16,554 00	16,489 25	64 75	64 00	158,300 00
Sunbury and Erie Railroad	25 383 00	25 017 00	425 14	425 14	
Culvert Loan No. 2	425 14	.....	.....	.....	
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	188,987 50	310,338 31	666,510 00	55,397 23	324,440 01
Funds	52 86	18 234 00	18 285 75	1 11	
Loan	72 86	18 234 00	18 285 75	1 11	
Certain Obligations No. 33	2 000 25	2 115 13	2 000 00	96 85	
Northwestern Railroad	54 61	25 383 00	25 017 00	84 40	
Sunbury and Erie Railroad	84 71	25 383 00	25 017 00	71	
Culvert Loan No. 2	42 10	425 14	425 14	.....	
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	69 67	25 383 00	25 017 00	425 14	
Funds	30 66	18 234 00	18 285 75	1 11	
Loan	52